The Courier-Journal.

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WASHINGTON.

The Virginia Bill Still Under Consideration.

The Postoffice and Gift Enterprise Matter.

Decay of American Shipping and Commerce.

Report on Sweet and Sour Mash Distillation.

Edwin M. Stanton as a Cabinet Adviser.

The Committee on Elections About to Retire.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE VIRGINIA BILL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Senate spent another day on the Virginia bill, and just made progress enough to adopt an amendment imposing conditions on the members of the Legislature, which sends the bill back to the House. This amendment does not disturb the present State government, nor interfere with the election of Senators, but requires each member of the Legislature to take an oath that he is not disqualified by the third section of the Fourteenth amendment. This is substantially what the House Committee on Reconstruction sought to exact, but failed in the House. It seems probable that rather than waste more time on this question, the House will accept the change made by the Senate. The latter body will doubtless take a final vote to-morrow. The interest in the question appears to be unabated, for the Senate galleries were over-crowded for five hours to-day.

WEST POINT.

The West Point appropriation bill will be passed by the House to-morrow. It provides this year, for the first time in eight years, for a full representation of cadets at West Point, from all the States, making the full number two hundred and ninety, and, with the ten appointed by the President, three hundred. This increase involves an excess of forty thousand dollars over last year.

POSTAL MATTERS.

The recent course of the Postoffice Department in detaining mail matters intended for gift enterprises, lottery swindlers, &c., needs some authorization of law, and the House Postal Committee to-day decided to report a bill which gives the Postmaster General full control of the matter. He can direct agents to make searches of cars, postoffices, &c., for all mail matter attempted to be transported in violation of law, when he is satisfied that any person, firm, &c., are engaged in conducting any fraudulent lottery or gift enterprise or scheme for the distribution of money, &c., or any device to defraud the public, he can direct postmasters to forbid the payment of money orders drawn for such firms on the delivery of registered letters, though no postmaster is to be allowed to open any letter not directed to himself. Fine and imprisonment are provided for such persons as place letters or packages in the mail to defraud people.

AMERICAN SHIPPING.

The House special committee appointed to inquire into the causes of the decay of American shipping and commerce held a meeting to-night, and agreed to report to the House a bill providing for semi-monthly steamship lines from Boston, Portland, New York, Baltimore, and New Orleans to Southampton and Hamburg and the South American ports. The committee were not at first disposed to include New Orleans, but Mr. Wells, of the committee, insisted that the West should have some representation in the enterprise. The bill provides for eight first-class iron vessels, of not less than three thousand tons, and if built in this country they are to receive a subsidy of six hundred thousand dollars from Congress, but if built abroad half a million per annum is to be allowed. The lines are to carry the mails and be officered by American naval officers. The list of incorporators in this bill from St Louis and Missouri are John S. Phelps, George Knapp, William McKee, Chauncey Filley, John N. Buffington, John S. McCune, William M. McPherson, Girard B. Allen, John Poe, James Harrison and E. W. Gould. The bill will probably be reported to the House to-morrow.

THE LETTER CARRIERS

from Chicago, St. Louis, and other cities, were before the House Postal Committee to-day. They demonstrated that they were the worst paid class of all Government employes, but the committee did not hold out any promise that they would recommend an increase of salaries.

THE GOLD PANIC.

Four more New York brokers testified to-day before the gold panic committee that they were employed by Fisk & Co. to buy gold and knew of the ring to put up the premium, but they did not know except from subsequent statements in the newspapers that any Government officials were engaged in it.

NOVA SCOTIA COAL.

The Nova Scotia coal interests were again appealing to the Ways and Means Committee to-day to reduce the duty on bituminous coal, so that they could sell cheaper in Boston.

THE FERMENTATION PERIOD.

Deputy Commissioner Mr Douglass, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, who was recently sent West to inquire in relation to the fermentation period in distilleries, has submitted his report, affirming the genera[l] propriety of the rule prescribing 48 hours as the period to be allowed for the fermentation of sweet mash; and the assessors will be required therefore to immediately carry the resolution based upon this rule into effect in the several districts. The commissioner has also prescribed 72 hours as the minimum period for fermentation in sour mash distilleries, and rules that the period of fermentation shall be established from and after what is known as the business of breaking up.

MARINE HOSPITAL.

Dr. J. S. Billings, Inspector of Marine Hospitals, leaves here to-night for the West, and will inspect the hospitals as Pittsburg and St. Louis.

MIAMI UNIVERSITY.

The order relieving Capt. C. H. Carlton, unattached, as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Miami University, Oxford Ohio, has been revoked, and he is ordered to return to Oxford and resume his duties.

INDIAN TOBACCO.

Supervisor McDonald, of Arkansas, has arrived here for the purpose of laying before Commissioner Delano all the facts in relation to the seizure of the tobacco factories in the Indian Territory. The frauds upon the revenue for several years past are reported to be enormous, and, as the surest way of preventing such frauds in the future, it is understood that leading members of Congress favor the establishment of the Indian Territory into a collection district.

THE INCOME TAX.

Although the House voted to-day without any opposition that the income tax should continue during 1870, it did not release the right to reduce the rate. An attempt will be made to change it to three per cent. The resolution of to-day was merely demanded by the revenue bureau to prevent future complications provided the law did not continue.

JUDGE BLACK

has written a spirited letter to Attorney General Hoar in reference to his remarks on Monday in the Supreme Court on Mr. Stanton, wherein he alluded to the other former members of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet as secret plotters of treason. Judge Black, who was then in that Cabinet, thinks that this is a reflection wholly unwarranted by the facts, and he calls upon Mr. Hoar to substantiate his assertions. Judge Black has written another letter of a more public character, in which he states that while General Dix, Judge Holt, and himself, as members of the Cabinet, were working almost night and day against secession, their colleague, Mr. Stanton, held himself in a subordinate position, and took no aggressive ground at that time.

COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS.

The Democratic members of the House met in conference to-night at the Capitol, Representative Randall presiding, to consider the propriety of having the Democratic members retire from further service on the Committee on Elections, on the ground that that committee was so ultra partisan in its decision of contested election cases that no Democratic member whose seat was contested, or a Democrat who was a contestant for a seat, stood the ghost of a chance. The case of Judge Green, of New York, was cited as the latest instance wherein the committee had decided against a Democrat who had been elected by several thousand majority, and from a district that had, since his election to the House, repeatedly increased its Democratic majorities. No final action, however, was taken on the object of the conference.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE GOLD PANIC INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Committee on Banking and Currency to-day examined Messrs. Enos & Chapin, Wall-street brokers, relative to their operations in gold for the clique. Fisk or Gould will appear on Saturday.

LETTER CARRIERS.

Delegates to the Letter Carriers' Convention called on the President to-day, and were assured that he regarded their present salaries insufficient, and that he was in favor of seeing labor always amply rewarded.

The universal franchise association continued in session to-day. A committee was appointed to wait on the President and enlist his sympathy in behalf of the objects of the convention. Senator Pomeroy and Representative Axtill were among the speakers. A resolution was adopted favoring the extension of suffrage to females. One sympathizing with Harriett Beecher Stowe because she has been assailed for the honest performance of a seeming duty, was tabled by a large majority.

NOMINATIONS.

The President nominated S. C. West, Postmaster at Milwaukee; Luther H. Cary, Assessor of Internal Revenue, District of California; Charles C. Fletcher, Assessor Internal Revenue, Second District of Missouri.

IN THE SUPREME COURT

to-day, the cases of the St. Louis public schools versus D. R. Risley and others, and the same versus Mary Schrother and others, were argued.

THE WASHINGTON EXPOSITION.

The committee to urge the passage of the bill granting a charter for the International Exposition in Washington had a conference at the Capitol to-day with the Senators, during which it was stated that no money was desired from Congress, but only the national sanction. The committee accepted a provision in the bill preventing its becoming a law until $2,600,000 were subscribed and paid in.

MCGARRAHAN CLAIM.

The case of the McGarrahan claim was argued to-day on its merits.

OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

Postmaster General Creswell has made arrangements for an additional weekly dispatch of mails from New York to Great Britain, by steamers of the Hamburg and American Packet Company, thus securing regular tri-weekly steamship service from New York on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The Hamburg Company not only accept the reduced rates of sea postage established for the United States and British mails by the late Postal Convention with Great Britain as full compensation for service, but also agree to carry direct mails to Cherbourg at a compensation of six cents per ounce for letters, equal to two cents per single letter, thus establishing an ocean penny postage to France as well as Great Britain.

MISSISSIPPI SENATORS.

No reliable information has yet been received of the election of Senators in Mississippi. The special dispatch in the Chronicle, announcing the choice of Alcorn and Ames, is considered doubtful.

BOWLING GREEN.

Relief for Cave City—The Flood.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

BOWLING GREEN, Jan. 19.—A meeting is being held here to night, to devise means to afford relief to the Cave City sufferers. The delegation of the order of I. O. B. B., of Louisville, returning home to-night from Nashville, raised a considerable sum on the train here and delivered it to Mr. Mentz at Cave City.

The high waters are receding gradually. There is no interruption to trains on the Louisville and Memphis road.

FOREIGN.

[BY ATLANTIC CABLE.]

FRANCE.

TRIAL OF PRINCE PIERRE.

It is now certain that the trial of Prince Pierre Bonaparte will take place at Versailles.

PRINCE MURAT.

Some high court will take cognizance of the offense of Prince Murat, for striking a magistrate some time ago.

EXECUTION OF TRAUPMANN.

PARIS, Jan. 19—7:30 A. M.—Traupmann was executed at 7 o'clock this morning. The execution was witnessed by a great crowd, who shouted and yelled at Traupmann as he mounted the scaffold. The culprit was pale, but he ascended courageously and with a firm step. After embracing the priest he cried out in a loud voice: "I persist in saying I have no accomplices." These were the last words he uttered. Extraordinary precaution had been taken to guard against disorder. The police and military were on the ground in great force. Their services were not needed up to this hour.

INCONSISTENCY AND BAD FAITH.

PARIS January 19.—Copies of certain Belgian journals intended for circulation in France have been intercepted and seized by the French authorities. This act, coming after the declaration that foreign journals were to be freed from censorship, excites surprise, and the Radical journals charge the Government with inconsistency and bad faith.

TRIAL OF PRINCE PIERRE BONAPARTE.

The preliminary examination of witnesses in the case of Prince Pierre Bonaparte, charged with the murder of Victor Noir, has commenced before the Police Court, and will probably be completed this week. Rochefort has been summoned to appear before the court on Saturday as a witness. The High Court of Justice will be convened in a few days to try the accused.

CONGRATULATORY.

The Debats is informed that Prince Gortschakoff has instructed the Russian Ambassador here to convey to Count Daru the especial congratulation of the Russian government on his accession to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

A GRAVE AFFAIR.

Ten thousand men who have work at Creuzot have made no further demonstration yet. President Schneider, who is proprietor of the works at Creuzot, goes there to-night. The strike is considered a grave affair.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—All symptoms of agitation have disappeared, and the city is perfectly tranquil to-night.

SOUTH AMERICA.

LOPEZ STILL ON THE WAR-PATH.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Mails from Rio Janeiro to the 24th of December have been received. The news is important, but contradictory. President Lopez was last heard from at Padadera. He holds a few followers with him, and threatened to keep up a guerrilla warfare. The armies of the Argentine Republic and Brazil have been reduced to a peace footing.

SPAIN.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCES.

MADRID, Jan. 19.—Serious disturbances are reported at Batilnaz. The municipal authorities were attacked by a mob. Troops interfered and quelled the riot.

PRIM ACCUSED OF CONSPIRACY.

Prince Enrique de Bourbon publicly accuses General Prim of having conspired with Queen Isabella, but his statements are not credited.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Jan. 19, Eve.—Consols for money 92¾; account 92⅞. American securities quiet and steady: 5-20s of '62 87, '65 (old) 86¾, and '67 85¼; 10-40s 84¼. Stocks dull: Erie 18; Illinois Central 104¼; Atlantic and Great Western 26¼.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—Bourse excited: rentes 73f 12c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 19.—Cotton steady: upland 11⅛d; Orleans 11½d; sales 15,000 bales. California wheat 9s 1d; red Western 7s 8d; winter 8s 6d. Flour 21s. Corn 27s 6d. Oats 2s 6d. Barley 5s. Peas 34s. Pork dull at 102s 6d. Beef 102s. Lard 69s. Cheese 71s. Bacon 57s 6d. Naval stores dimer. Turpentine 28s 6d.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Tallow buoyant and unchanged. Sugar 29s 3d. Refined petroleum firm. Common rosin easier. Sterling 70. The impending Russian loan depresses the money market here.

MARINE NEWS.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 19.—The steamship America, from New York, arrived to-day.

NEW ORLEANS.

Fiscal Agency—Died—The Sugar Cases

NEW ORLEANS, January 19.—The Citizens' Bank has accepted the fiscal agency of the city.

Alfred Hennen, an eminent citizen and lawyer, died to-day, aged eighty-four years.

Another of the Contourie Passau and Annete sugar fraud cases, involving one thousand boxes, was decided this afternoon. The case went to the jury at 5 o'clock, and in one hour a verdict in favor of the Government was returned. The sugar was condemned.

VIRGINIA.

Preparing for a Demonstration—Disabilities Removed.

RICHMOND, Jan. 19.—Representatives of the Republican and Conservative parties have united in the preparations for a public demonstration on the day of the admission of the State.

Gen. Canby to-day directed James C. Taylor, Attorney General of the State elected last summer, to assume the duties of that office, his disability having been removed by Congress.

CLEVELAND.

Strike of the Coopers—Arrest of a Forger.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 19.—Between 800 and 900 coopers, from cooper shops in this vicinity, are on a strike for higher wages.

Wallace, the forger, was brought here to-day. He admits the fraudulent use of H. B. Payne's name to the amount of $30,000.

BOSTON.

Raid on Gamblers—Robbery.

BOSTON, January 19.—The State Constabulary last night made a descent upon four of the principal gambling saloons, arrested 87 persons, and seized the paraphernalia.

J. T. Gibson, of Hyde Park, was robbed in the street last night of $3,500.

An Irrepressible Conflict.

HARRISBURG, PA., Jan. 19.—Since the refusal of the Harrisburg firemen to participate in the procession yesterday, bad feeling has existed between them and visiting fire companies from Philadelphia. Some difficulties appear to have commenced about the admission to the inauguration ball, where some of the Goodwill men say they were attacked. At a later hour two parties of the Goodwill and of the Harrisburgers came in conflict at the Jones House, and a fight ensued, during which at least one Harrisburg fireman was seriously injured and a man named McCarmie severely cut. Another fight took place near the depot.

NEW YORK.

Demonstration in Favor of Free Cuba.

Cassius M. Clay Mounts the Rostrum and is Coughed Down.

Financial and Commercial Reports.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

CUBAN MASS MEETING.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—In point of enthusiasm and attendance, the Cuban mass meeting at the Cooper Institute to-night was a failure. Horace Greeley presided and made a lengthy harangue, pleading the Cuban cause. Among the resolutions adopted are the following:

Resolved, That the time has come, in the language of President Grant's message, to accord the rights of belligerency to a people struggling to free themselves from a government they believe to be oppressive.

Resolved, That our representatives, the President, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States be requested to proclaim in legal form the existence of a state of belligerency between the Cuban patriots and the Spanish nation.

Cassius M. Clay was the first speaker. He urged upon the administration the necessity of abandoning the Alabama claims, so as to enable it to act in accordance with the wishes of the American people in regard to Cuba. [Cries of "No," "No."] Mr. Clay then went on speaking of his own experience abroad, when a scene of considerable confusion followed, the audience interrupting him with cries of "Shut up;" "Tell us about Cuba." The gallant General finally subsided, having been most unceremoniously coughed down by the audience.

Mr. Beecher did not put in an appearance and a few quite undistinguished speakers closed the performance in aid of free Cuba.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

Special, Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The Government bond market declined in the morning, but there was an increased demand and the market closed steady. The gold market was dull and heavy throughout the day and the fluctuations were limited, ranging between 121⅛ and 121¾. After the Board adjourned the quotations were 121⅜ to 121⅜.

The Stock Exchange introduced a resolution this morning to suspend every member who shall apply to the courts to settle matters in dispute which, by the rules of the board, ought to be settled by the arbitration of the committee. The resolution will be discussed, and probably adopted, next week.

THE STOCK MARKET

opened strong in the morning, but fell off as the day advanced, and closed off from the highest prices. The most active stock were Northwestern, Lake Shore, St. Paul, the Vanderbilt shares, New Jersey Central and Rock Island. Quicksilver declined to 15⅛ on the report that a receiver had been appointed, owing to the inability of the company to meet the requirements of the court, but the report is not fully authenticated.

COTTON.

The receipts of cotton at this port are 10,000 bales thus far in excess of last week.

SUGARS

were lower to-day. The new crop begins to be pressed on the market.

[To the Associated Press.]

AFFAIRS IN HAYTI.

NEW YORK, January 19.—News direct from Hayti to the 21 has been received. Saget held quiet possession of Port au Prince, and the people were cheerfully accepting the new order of affairs. Salnave had made good his escape. It was thought he had gone to San Domingo. Fourteen of his adherents had been executed in the woods near Mirogoon by order of the revolutionary General.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

The Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company held a meeting to-day and declared the following dividends, payable on the 15th February: 3 per cent. cash and 7 per cent. stock on the common stock, and 7½ cash and 3½ stock on the preferred stock.

GUILTY.

The jury in the case of Rebecca Utt, indicted for the murder of Thos. Barret, found her guilty of manslaughter in the third degree. Sentence deferred until Friday.

FALSE PRETENSES.

Yesterday afternoon some person entered the office of Bailey, Long & Co., and by false representation obtained fifteen bonds of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad Company, valued at $1,000 each.

SERIOUS DISASTER.

Yesterday afternoon a row of three unfinished, three-story brick buildings, in Division avenue, near Rodney street, Williamsburg, fell with a loud crash, and several workmen were buried. One was killed, three seriously, and several others slightly, wounded.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 19.—At the afternoon session resolutions were adopted unanimously that upon the preservation of our canals and the increase of their trade depends the future prosperity of the State; denouncing the present contract system of repairs as insufficient and grossly corrupt, and should be abolished; that the canals must be immediately put in a state of efficient repair, and such a system adopted as will provide against the possibility of disastrous breaks and delays; that canal tolls on such freight as is competed for by other routes must be reduced to such rates as will render competition impossible, that a bill to secure these benefits be presented to the Legislature; that the canal debt should be funded over a period of years, and Congress be requested to repeal the law imposing tonnage on boats. Adjourned *sine die*.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

West Virginia.

WHEELING, W. VA., Jan. 19.—Gov. Stevenson's address to the Legislature is very able, and a thoroughly matured review of the State. His presentation of its growth since 1860 is very strong, and attests a great deal of patient investigation. The finances of the State are in a very satisfactory condition. She has made rapid progress in material developments and increase of population, despite the losses of war, during the less than eight years of her existence. Upon the subject of political disabilities the Governor is very liberal.

He recommends the repeal of attorney, teachers and suitors' test oaths. Referring to immigration, he says: "The soil of West Virginia is adapted to a much greater variety of cultivation than that of the Northwest and Southern States, and the seasons are remarkably regular, and the climate proverbially healthy, while our prominence of the country gives us advantages possessed by none of these States. It can't be doubted that were these facts extensively known, thousands who now locate in the far West would find more desirable homes in West Virginia." He closes by especially commending to their care the interest of free schools.

Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, January 19.—The Cincinnati Southern railroad bill passed the Senate to-day on the final reading. It was amended so as to prevent owners of land from being divested of their rights until the trustees shall fully satisfy the judgment rendered in their favor, or the amount or terms agreed upon for right of way; also fixing five per cent. on taxable property as the limit of the amount any county, town or city shall donate or subscribe to said road, and providing that statutory liens on roads purchased under the fifth section, held by the State, shall not be impaired by such purchase.

Maine.

AUGUSTA, ME., Jan. 19.—Resolutions of respect to the memory of Mr. Stanton were unanimously passed by the Legislature to-day.

Iowa.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—The Iowa Senate passed the Fifteenth amendment to-day by a vote of 44 to 6. The House will pass on the question to-morrow. The two houses in joint committee this afternoon ratified the election of Hon. G. G. Wright as United States Senator for the long term, and J. B. Howell, editor of the Keokuk Gate City, for the short term.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 19.—The House of Representatives has been discussing the Fifteenth amendment all day. The vote will probably be taken to-morrow.

Georgia.

ATLANTA, Jan. 19.—The Senate met at 10 o'clock and took a recess till 12, and then adjourned till Monday next. The House was called to order at 12 o'clock and one member qualified, no more appearing. An order was read from Gov. Bullock, approved by General Terry, for a recess until Monday. Pending an investigation by a board of officers, the latter met this morning, but counsel for the defense not being ready with their argument, adjourned till to-morrow.

NASHVILLE.

Negro Affray—Y. M. C. A.—Found Dead—Cotton Case.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 19.—During a fight on the levee to-day between two roustabouts named Jesse Johnson and Dave Bradley, negroes, the former drew a sheath-knife and stabbed the latter three times, mortally wounding him. Johnson escaped.

Rev. David Walk, of Philadelphia, delivered the first of a series of lectures before the Young Men's Christian Association last night.

A Swede named John August Lundberg was found dead from congestion and exposure in the suburbs this morning.

The Southern people are watching with intense interest the cotton tax case now pending before the Supreme Court. They argue that, if the cotton can thus be taxed in contradistinction to the products of other States, the cotton States are outside the pale of constitutional equality, and in constant peril of confiscation and ruin. The decision will have great bearing on the next planting.

CONGRESS.

Forty-first Congress—2d Session.

SENATE............WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The President submitted the report adopted by the late Louisville Convention, in favor of a Southern Pacific railroad.

NEW YORK HARBOR.

MR. CONKLING presented a memorial of the New York Chamber of Commerce, setting forth that the harbor of New York is threatened, by a neighboring State, with encroachment, the effect of which would diminish by two square miles the circle of the harbor and create an impediment to the influx and reflux of the tide, which itself served as a perpetual drainage. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

WEST POINT.

MR. SUMNER presented a memorial of the citizens of New York against the proposed enlargement of West Point Military Academy as not conducive to loyalty, security or economy. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Several petitions for the abolition of the franking privilege were presented, creating considerable discussion, in which Messrs. Drake, Conkling, Ramsey and Howe favored the object of the petitions, and Mr. Thayer expressed the belief that it was improper for the Postoffice Department to undertake to bring about legislation by circulating the grossest misrepresentations of facts in the shape of circulars to postmasters, looking to the purpose of the petitions. The petitions were referred.

SMUGGLING.

MR. PATTERSON presented a memorial intended to call the attention of Congress to violations of the revenue laws whereby large quantities of merchandise were smuggled into the United States by a class of swindlers and horse-thieves who infested a portion of territory which includes the city of Matamoras, known as the Freebelt. The loss of revenue to the United States by this unlawful traffic was estimated at $1,500,000 to $3,000,000 annually. Official correspondence had resulted in the refusal of the Mexican Government to abolish the Freebelt, and some remedy for the evil was now imperative. In view of its importance he moved the memorial be tabled and printed, which was agreed to.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

MR. POMEROY, by request, granting land to aid in constructing the Republican Valley Railroad in Kansas. Referred.

MR. OSBORNE, granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad in Florida.

MR. ROSS, granting lands to aid in the construction of the Lawrence and Kansas railroad and telegraph lines.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

MR. WILLEY offered a resolution, which was agreed to, setting apart Friday, after the expiration of the morning hour, for the consideration of business from the commissioners of the District of Columbia, pensions patents and private land claims.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

MR. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported adversely on the bill allowing States to determine the qualifications of witnesses in United States courts, the committee believing it would be dangerous to give States this power.

THE VIRGINIA BILL

was then taken up.

MR. NORTON continued his remarks, commenced yesterday, in favor of the bill.

MR. MORTON rose to correct a statement made by Mr. Norton, that a military commission was now in session in Georgia to pass upon qualifications of members elected to the Legislature by the terms of the act of Congress. The military commander was commissioned to pass upon the qualifications of those who were to take seats in the Legislature. Gen. Terry had appointed certain persons to take evidence and communicate to him the result of their investigations. They were not appointed to try any one, but simply to obtain information in order to prevent persons not qualified to take the oath required by Congress.

MR. NORTON said his complaint was based upon the interference of the military commander with the civil administration in the State of Georgia, and he believed the telegraphic dispatches of the press furnished sufficient reasons for an official inquiry by the President of the United States into the affairs of Georgia and other States in the South. He thought it unbecoming in the Senate to discuss the imposition of fundamental conditions upon the State while these infractions of law were being daily perpetrated in its name.

The newspapers this morning contained information that Gen. Ames had been elected United States Senator from Mississippi; yet this man was not even a citizen of that State; but, by virtue of his position as agent of the United States, he was enabled to control and manipulate State elections and its civil affairs. In regard to the imposition of fundamental conditions, he believed the effort now made was only calculated to enfeeble the Union and postpone the day of reconciliation, and he entreated Senators to return to their ancient principles, without adherence to which no free government could live.

MR. WILSON said various memorials had been introduced during the present discussion which the Judiciary Committee had had no opportunity of considering, and that the House bill had never been before the committee, and he therefore moved to refer the bill to that committee.

MR. TRUMBULL appealed to the Senate to dispose of the bill on its merits, in order to take up other important measures of legislation, upon which public interests required prompt action. If the majority of the Senate had determined that a State that had complied with all the conditions should not be admitted, let them say so directly. The time of the Senate had been consumed by the hour in discussing the character of a single individual—the Governor of Virginia. But it should not be forgotten that the Senate had confirmed for office not only those who had made speeches against the dominant party, but men who had shot down our brethren in the field. If the understanding was that no such man should take part in the new State governments of the rebellion, it was a new understanding, for all previous legislation had been framed with a view that rebels should take part in the new governments. States already reconstructed were admitted on this basis.

MR. SUMNER said he was not in favor of the action proposed by the Senator from Illinois, who would admit to the Union a State still smoking with rebellion. He asserted that the late election in Virginia was a huge fraud, and that the people had voted for Gov. Walker for the purpose of embittering the State and through him nullify the new constitution, and trampling out the proposed system of free schools.

After further discussion, Mr. Morton favored the amendment of the bill, as to declare specifically that the adoption of her constitution as a whole, in good faith, was a condition of Virginia's admission. Such a provision would be preferable to Mr. Edmunds' amendment, because of its more general character, for it would prevent the nullification of any material part of the constitution, particularly the common school provision and that relating to the school fund. He would have Virginia appreciate the fact that a violation of these terms of admission would compel Congress to deal with her. That by the simple act of admission the State did not pass beyond the control of Congress. If the people there understood that Congress was in earnest there would be ample security for all loyal people in the State.

MR. HOWARD inquired as to the means by which a remedy for a breach of the condition would be applied.

MR. MORTON replied that he could not undertake to say how, but when the proper time arrived it would be for Congress to determine the character and extent of the redress. This had been the course adopted with regard to Georgia, which, after reconstruction, had been remanded to her former status.

MR. DRAKE declared his opposition to the admission of Virginia while the Fifteenth amendment was still pending. He therefore moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject until February 28th.

A motion for executive session was lost—32 to 28; when, at the suggestion of Mr. Edmunds, the motions of Wilson and Drake were withdrawn, and the Senate voted on the amendment of Edmunds, to require the imposition of an oath upon State officers, that they are eligible under the Fourteenth amendment, which was agreed to—yeas 45, nays 16, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Anthony, Boreman, Brownlow, Buckingham, Cameron, Carpenter, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Cragin, Drake, Edmunds, Fenton, Gilbert, Hamlin, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howe, McDonald, Morrill, of Me., Morrill, of Vt., Morton, Nye, Osborne, Patterson, Pomeroy, Pratt, Ramsey, Rice, Robertson, Sawyer, Schurz, Thayer, Tipton, Warner, Willey, and Wilson—45.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Casserly, Davis, Ferry, Fowler, Hamilton, Kellogg, McCreery, Norton, Ross, Saulsbury, Stewart, Stockton, Thurman, Trumbull, and Vickers—16.

MR. NYE voted aye, and afterward changed his vote, remarking that the Judiciary Committee had deserted their ground, and he followed the example.

MR. EDMUNDS then offered as an amendment to add the words, "That the first clause of this act shall take effect on March first, 1870, and the residue thereof on its passage."

He said this amendment would prevent the admission of Senators and Representatives from Virginia into Congress until March 1st. That in the meantime the taking of the oath required by legislation would be proceeded with, and the possibility of the Legislature repealing its ratification of the Fifteenth amendment avoided.

Messrs. Conkling, Trumbull, and Howard opposed it as inconsistent with the spirit of the bill, its effect being to deny representation for a time to a State whose right to it was affirmed. Another objection to it was that as a remedial provision it implied the right of Virginia to reconsider and reverse her ratification of the Fifteenth amendment.

The amendment was then withdrawn.

ADJOURNMENT.

On motion of Mr. Howard, the Senate at 4:40, by a vote of 34 to 26, adjourned.

HOUSE.

THE GEORGIA COMMISSION.

On motion of Mr. Brooks, the General of the army was directed to inform the House under what act of Congress, or by what authority, Gens. Ruger and Haynes and Major Goodfellow are acting as a commission of elections in the Georgia Legislature.

INVALID PENSIONS.

On motion of Mr. Terry, the Committee on Pensions was instructed to consider the propriety of providing by law that no invalid pensioner shall be deprived of his pension during the time he may have been employed in the civil service of the United States, between the 3d of March, 1865, and the 6th of January, 1870.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

The Secretary of War was directed to consider and report on the practicability and necessity of improving the harbor of Leland, Lake Michigan.

UTAH CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Mr. WHEELER introduced a bill granting the right of way to the Utah Central Railroad Company. Referred.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. STILES introduced a concurrent resolution providing for the adjournment of Congress on the second Tuesday in April.

MR. BENJAMIN moved to lay it on the table. Negatived. Yeas, 72; nays, 83.

MR. STILES moved the previous question on the passage of the resolution. Motion seconded by 74 to 66. Concurrent resolution then rejected—yeas, 74; nays, 97.

CLAIMS OF OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.

MR. KREBS offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the propriety of reporting a bill providing for a board of military officers for the hearing and deciding of claims of officers and soldiers for monthly pay, &c., which was adopted.

BANKRUPTCY.

MR. PETERS introduced a bill to amend the bankrupt act by exempting from its provisions certain interests in life insurance policies. Referred.

NIAGARA SHIP CANAL.

MR. INGERSOLL introduced a bill to provide for the construction of a Niagara ship canal. Referred.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill transferring the Philadelphia Navy Yard to League Island.

MR. RANDALL, in order to obviate the objections made yesterday by Mr. Dawes, offered an amendment providing that the proceeds of all sales shall be paid into the Treasury.

MR. WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin, accepted that amendment as a substitute for his own.

TAXATION.

MR. PAINE had read a letter from E. B. Hale, of Cleveland, Ohio, protesting against the burden of taxation, and stating that business there was dead, enterprise paralyzed, and a strong under-current setting in against the Administration in the matter of taxes. The people were being ground to powder, and if the future brought an explosion it was not to be wondered at.

APPROPRIATIONS.

MR. KELLEY made a speech in reply to that of Mr. Dawes yesterday. He said that the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations had been pursuing a dog-in-the-manger policy, and had been taking an unfair standard of comparison when he compared estimates for the year with the appropriations of last year.

MR. DICKEY replied to the speech of Mr. Dawes, charging extravagance on the Administration. The estimates made were merely to execute laws of Congress. The increase of $49,000,000, which the gentleman spoke of yesterday included $11,000,000 for pensions. Was the other end of the avenue responsible for that? Was the Treasury Department responsible for the six million increase in its estimates caused by expenses of public buildings ordered by Congress—postoffices in New York and Boston, and other buildings all over the country? It was not for administrative officers to nullify the laws of Congress by refusing to execute them. Five hundred and thirty-one thousand dollars of the increase was in the estimate of the Congressional printer. Were the departments responsible for that? Congress had authorized extravagances, and should take the responsibility of them. Nine million of the increase was for the payment of Judges of the Court of Claims. If Congress did not want to pay such judgment, the court should be abolished; but they should not be charged against the Administration. Then there was a general deficiency of four millions. The gentleman from Massachusetts should not have drawn the comparison he did between these estimates and the last estimates of Andrew Johnson's administration, because the latter were to apply to its successor and because the estimates for the last year of Andrew Johnson's administration were $372,000,000 and its actual expenditures $325,000,000. He would go as far as the gentleman from Massachusetts dare go to cut down public expenditures. It was a gross mistake to make the charge of extravagance against the other end of the avenue. Economy should begin in the House. The appropriations were usually and generally created under the laws passed by Congress, and not at the solicitation of the other end of the avenue. They should strike at the laws, and not charge their own sins upon their servants.

The morning hour expired at 2 o'clock, and the bill went over until the next morning hour.

INCOME TAX.

MR. SCHENCK, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a joint resolution for continuance of the income tax, which, after explanation by him, was passed. It reads as follows:

Resolved, That whenever doubts have arisen and conflicting decisions been made in different departments of government in regard to the construction of the laws relating to the tax on incomes, it is hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning of the acts relating to that subject that all persons are liable to payment of their proper income tax, accruing and to accrue, for and during and up to the end of the year 1870; and that the assessment and collection of any such tax in the year 1870, and remaining unpaid on the 1st day of January, 1871, may, under the existing provisions of the law, be made in the last mentioned year.

PENSION BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Myers in the chair, on the pension bill, which appropriates for army invalid pensions, $9,837,000; revolutionary pensions, $19,080,562; navy invalid pensions, $147,463; navy pensions of widows, $334,475; total, $30,000,000.

MR. KELSEY, of New York, explained the cause of the increase over last year.

MR. FERNANDO WOOD made a speech in criticism of the manner of the administration of the Treasury Department.

MR. SLOCUM moved to strike from the bill the proviso for the transfer of navy pension funds into the Treasury, and for the payment of those pensions the same as army pensions. After discussion the amendment was rejected.

WEST POINT.

The bill was then laid aside to be reported to the House, and the committee took up the West Point Academy bill, which appropriates $315,269. Mr. Logan desired it postponed until action was taken on the bill he had introduced abolishing longevity, rations, &c., in the army, and establishing regular grades of pay. Without disposing of the bill the committee rose, and the pension bill was reported.

PETITIONS.

Petitions for repealing the franking privilege and of the iron manufacturers of Youngstown, Ohio, against the reduction of the tariff on iron, were presented.

MR. DIX offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Agriculture to report as to the establishment of a National School of Agriculture and mechanical arts pertaining thereto. Adopted.

Adjourned.

ST. LOUIS.

Steamboatmen's Convention — Fire Losses.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 19.—The Steamboatmen's Convention adjourned until to-morrow, without transacting any business. No delegates from abroad, but New Orleans, Pittsburg and St. Louis were represented. Cincinnati and Louisville are expected to-morrow. The object of the convention is to take steps to procure from Congress a separate navigation law for Western and Southern rivers, and in the event of failure, to effect a modification of the existing laws, so as to make them applicable to river navigation.

Loss by fires here during the first half of January, $114,686, insurance, $174,100. probable loss to insurance companies, $94,580.

THE DOMINION.

Reciprocity—Red River Rebellion.

OTTAWA, Jan. 19.—The Ministry have taken up the question of Mr. Armand's mission to Washington. A reduction if possible will be obtained in duty on coal.

There appears no room to doubt that negotiations of Vicar General Thibault and Col. DeSalaberry will result in sending a deputation of half-breeds from Red river to Ottawa, and that an amicable adjustment of difficulties between the half-breeds and Canadians will be accomplished before the meeting of Parliament, in February.

The Red River War.

A letter dated Pembina, January 5, confirms the previous report of the commencement of a Sioux movement upon the insurgents. The Indians had got within a short distance of Fort Garry, but were turned back by Reili's persuasions. The letter states that the English half-breeds are holding meetings to discuss the propriety of making common cause with the French.

Kansas and Missouri Press.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, Jan. 19.—The annual meeting of the Associated Press of Kansas and Missouri was held here to-day, and was well attended. Seventeen daily papers were represented in the association. The old officers were re-elected unanimously, as follows: President, D. W. Wilder, Leavenworth Times and Conservative; Secretary and Treasurer, George F. Prescott, Leavenworth Commercial.

The Flood at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 19.—The depot floor and a considerable portion of the track of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati railroad is under water, but passengers are received at Harriet street. All the roads are running regularly. The Ohio and Mississippi road is damaged at Lawrenceburg, but they run trains on the Indianapolis and Cincinnati road to that point.

G. A. R.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., Jan. 19.—The Grand Army of the Republic of New York has chosen Edward B. Lansing, of Auburn, Grand Commander, in place of Gen. Sickles, whose term has expired.

THE RIVER ROUTE.

"The Infamous Railroad Company Who Have the Temerity to Exercise a Right."

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

In all probability the readers of the COURIER-JOURNAL will be treated this morning to the usual diatribe by Dr. Hul-cee and the "Committee of One Hundred," concerning the monstrous outrage daily and nightly perpetrated by the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Company, in running their cars down Jefferson street to their depot at Floyd. These periodical contributions to the current literature of the day by the learned Doctor and his "committee," are rendered necessary by reason of a recurrence of a meeting of the General Council, which will take place to-morrow evening. The paper, which will be written with the Doctor's usual spirit, with the necessary Latin quotations to convince the reader of the writer's scholarship, will be intended to supply Councilmen Long and Duerson with sufficient data, with the proper elaboration, to speak against considerable time, and will remind the lobbyists that they must be promptly on hand to applaud the aforesaid *long* efforts, when the speaker shall make the customary patriotic allusion to tearing up the track and making bonfires of the cross-ties of the infamous railroad company, who have the temerity to exercise a right guaranteed to them by the Commonwealth of Kentucky and the city of Louisville, to the sacrifice of the comfort of Dr. Hul-cee and his "committee of one hundred," who purchased property on Jefferson street at cheap rates, after the City Council had located the railroad in that street, and then went industriously to work to deprive the "soulless corporation" of a vested right in the street, that their own interests in real property on the street might be enhanced. The paper should be addressed "to the General Council," as it will be intended to influence the action of that body upon the "connection" question, and should contain the familiar statement that the "river route" is altogether practicable, or that it should not be abandoned until the proper surveys are made by competent engineers who are firm in the belief that the "river route" is the only practicable route. It is true the "committee of one hundred" have undertaken a somewhat "hefty" job—that is, to have the track removed from Jefferson street and located on the river front. But, then, the "committee" is a powerful one, quite equal, I think, to the emergency, and, with a little encouragement, I have no doubt they would undertake to dispose of any other little unfinished job, such as reconstructing the State of Georgia, or solving the problem of the disappearance of the wild pigeons.

But I am almost as unfortunate as our lamented friend Artemus Ward, who gave notice that he would lecture "sixty minutes upon Africa," and never alluded to his subject in his discourse. It was my object to call the attention of the devoted friends of the "river route" to the present condition of that route. The proposed line of connection is so completely submerged by the high water that one of the engineers designated by the Council to make the survey, as I am informed, finds it impracticable to make the survey, even, at this time. If one of the friends of the route finds even a survey impracticable, what opinion can you expect a disinterested person to entertain of a proposition to actually locate a road upon a route so impracticable that natural obstacles prevent its survey? I very naturally pause for a reply. P. N.

THE DISTILLERY INTEREST.

Deputy Commissioner Given Among the Kentucky Distillers.

[From the Lexington Kentucky Gazette of yesterday.]

Deputy Commissioner Given, of the Revenue Department, General Sewell, Surveyor of Distilleries, and Wm. Brown, Esq., Attorney of Kentucky Distillers, were in town the past week, to examine and inquire into the distillery interest in this State. They visited the distillery of Brennan, Richardson & Hughes on Wednesday, and those of Turner, Clay & Co. and John D. Hinde on Thursday. Wednesday night a conference of several hours was held between the above named parties and representatives of several of the largest distilleries in this district at the Phœnix Hotel. The distillers were well pleased with the practical, straightforward manner of the Commissioner, and regard him as the right man in the right place. His full explanation of the reasons which led the department to adopt the forty-eight hour rule for fermentation made this measure much more popular with the distillers than before. The chief cause which led to its adoption was the fraudulent use by northern distillers of their fermenting tubs twice in twenty-four hours. The spirit thus illicitly produced was conveyed to the rectifying houses, where its identity was lost. Some parties are now serving out terms in the penitentiary for this offense. The department holds that every honest distiller will be benefitted by the forty-eight hour rule; that, while it is probable the yield will be less to the bushel, the deficiency will be more than compensated by the increase in prices resulting from driving illicit spirits from market. This rule does not apply to the sour mash houses, and the department is somewhat at a loss to determine a period for them that will be uniform, and just to them and the Government. A convention of distillers, for the purpose of forming a permanent association to promote their interests, was held in this city yesterday, and so many of them had requested Mr. Brown to defer his return to Washington until after that date that he did so. He was requested by Commissioner Given to ask this convention to express an opinion of the proper period for fermentation in sour mash houses, and whether that period should date from the time the grain is mashed, or from the time that it is broken up and emptied into the fermenting tubs. The forty-eight hour rule prevents no house from selecting a longer period for fermentation if desirable, but the assessment will be based on the forty-eight hour period. If experience demonstrates the impossibility of a distiller making the amount of spirit to the bushel now required, the department will reduce the assessment on capacity accordingly, so as to do justice to the distiller. Turner, Clay, & Co. and John D. Hinde, of this county, are now distilling beer fermented in forty-eight hours, and express themselves entirely satisfied with the result. The Commissioner expressed himself much pleased with the distillers he met in Kentucky, and went away well assured that whatever may be the case elsewhere, our distillers are honest men, doing an honest business, and the influence of the department may reasonably be expected by them, in support of all measures not absolutely inconsistent with public interests. Much, if not all, of the good feeling existing between the Department of Internal Revenue and the Kentucky distillery interest is due to the labors of Mr. Brown since he has been engaged as their attorney at Washington. His influence brought about the visit of Commissioner Given to Kentucky, from which much good to the distillers will result.

A FEARFUL GALLOWS SCENE.

How Lewis Hines, Negro, Died at Tarboro, N. C.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

The sheriff asked the condemned man if he had any confession to make, to which he replied that he had not; but in making no confession he did not deny his guilt. The cap was then placed over his head, forever darkening his vision to all earthly things, the noose was adjusted by the sheriff's deputy, and at 12 M. the drop fell. A scene of fearful excitement here ensued. The knot on the rope was not properly placed, and when the body fell it slipped round under the chin. The legs had not been pinioned either, and the suspended wretch struggled in a terrible manner. He had fallen about three feet and a half, and the neck was not broken. With a convulsive effort he succeeded in getting his hand up to the rope, at his throat, and holding this he got his feet again on the platform. All this time there was the greatest excitement and commotion in the small crowd within the enclosure, while those without were ignorant of the exciting scene. A gurgling noise in the throat, as of difficult respiration, could be distinctly heard by the entire crowd in the yard. The sheriff ran and pushed the feet of the scaffold, and the condemned was again swinging in mid-air, but still struggling violently. In seventeen minutes, however, he was pronounced dead by Drs. J. H. Baker and Stanton, and the body was cut down and placed in a coffin. Thus ended the execution of Hines, a bungled and horrible affair, but Tarboro had its annual hanging.

Canal Convention at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 19.—The Canal Convention, to convene at Rochester to-day, promises to be one of great importance and weight. Delegations are arriving by every train. The Board of Trade of Buffalo adjourned yesterday to attend the convention in a body. Syracuse sends fifty delegates. Gov. Seymour and ex-President Fillmore will address the convention. Ex-Mayor Fish entertained the delegates at his residence last evening.

The New York Canals.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 19.—The State Canal Convention assembled to-day. Nathaniel Sands, of New York, was chosen President, and ex-President Fillmore and fifty others Vice Presidents. Delegations from Toledo, Ohio, were permitted to participate in the action of the convention. Horatio Seymour spoke at length, advocating the abolition of the contract system, placing full power in the hands of the Canal Commissioners in the reduction of the rates of tolls, and, if necessary to receive the trade of the West, their entire abolition.

Tennessee Constitutional Convention.

NASHVILLE, Jan 19.—In the Constitutional Convention to-day a minority of the Committee on Suffrage reported against permitting colored men to vote, unless the subject was submitted as an amendment proposition to the people and approved by them. The report, together with the majority report, favoring suffrage without regard to color and against submitting colored suffrage as an independent proposition, was ordered to be held.

Masonic.

TRENTON, Jan. 19.—Robert Rusling is elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of New Jersey.

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—Robert C. Winthrop will deliver an address at the funeral of Geo. Peabody.

☞ Cincinnati has "opposition revivals."

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, January 19, 1870.

The Senate met and was called to order at the usual hour, and opened with prayer by the Rev. Father Young, of the Catholic Church.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Alexander—Petition of sundry citizens of Carter county in regard to a voting place. Privileges and Elections.

Mr Lyttle—Petitions of sundry persons in regard to a proposed new county, to be called the county of McCreery. Select Committee.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. Burton—Appropriations—A bill for the benefit of the State Agricultural Society. Postponed until Friday next.

Mr. Conklin—Finance—A bill to amend an act amending the revenue law. Passed.

Same—A House bill for the benefit of J. K. Jenkins, of Tennessee. Passed.

Mr. Standeford—Internal Improvement—A House bill to repeal part of an act amending the charter of the Concord and Tollsboro turnpike road company. Rejected.

Same—A House bill to amend the charter of Lebanon and Maysville turnpike road company. Passed.

Same—A House bill to legalize the transfer of certain shares of stock of Hustonsville and Bradfordsville turnpike road company. Passed.

Same—A House bill giving power to Josh Bell county court to control the Wilderness Turnpike Road Company in that county. Recommitted.

Same—A House bill to charter the Covington and Cincinnati Street Railway Company. Passed.

Same—A House bill to amend the charter of the Lagrange and Shelbyville Turnpike Road Company. Passed.

Same—A bill to charter the Ridge and Jeptha Turnpike Road Company. Passed.

Mr. Turner—Judiciary—A bill to provide for the regulation and organization of corporations except Banking, Insurance and Railroad Companies. Print, and special order for Monday next.

Mr. Carlisle—Same—A bill to amend the charter of Covington. Passed.

Mr. Conklin—Judiciary—A House bill to fix the time for election of Judges of Court of Appeals and Circuit Judges to fill vacancies. Print, and special order for Monday next.

Mr. Winfrey—Propositions and Grievances—A bill to amend the charter of Mansville, in Taylor county. Passed.

Mrs. Cooke—Railroads—A House bill to amend an act allowing the voters of Bourbon county to vote concerning the subscription of stock to certain railroads, and the issuing of bonds. Amended and passed.

Mr. Spalding—Revised Statutes—A House bill to amend chapter 105 of the Revised Statutes, title "Weights and Measures." [Makes 150 lbs, net, a merchantable barrel of potatoes.] Recommitted.

Same—A House bill prohibiting the sale of liquor within one mile of Parkersville Male and Female Institute, in Lyon county. Passed.

Mr. Holt, from the Committee on Enrollments, reported sundry bills, to which the Speaker's signature was affixed.

Mr. Spalding—Banks and Insurance—A bill to charter the State Bank of Kentucky. Passed.

Mr. Lyttle—Privileges and Elections—A bill to establish a voting precinct in Carter county. Judiciary.

LEAVES, &C.

Mr. Holt—A bill to establish the office of public assignee. Judiciary.

Mr. Chenoweth—A bill to amend the charter of Frankfort. Internal Improvement.

Senate—A bill for the benefit of deputy sheriff of Anderson county. Claims.

Mr. Boyd—A bill to regulate the time of holding Circuit Court in the Fifteenth Judicial District. Courts of Justice.

Mr. Haydon—A bill to repeal the charter of Pitt's Point, in Bullitt county. Courts of Justice.

Same—A bill to amend the charter of Shepherdsville. Judiciary.

Mr. Carlisle—A bill to charter Lodge No. 72, I. O. O. F., of Winchester. Judiciary.

Same—A bill to charter the Covington Building Company. Judiciary.

Same—A bill to amend the charter of Winchester. Judiciary.

Mr. Burton—A bill to amend chapter 45, Revised Statutes. Revised Statutes.

Same—A bill for the benefit of common school district in Washington county. Education.

Same—A bill for the benefit of J. W. Schooling. Claims.

Mr. Vories—A bill in regard to subscription of stock in internal improvements. Courts of Justice.

Mr. Standeford—A bill to charter the Bull's Head Bank and Insurance Company. Banks.

Same—A bill for the benefit of H. S. Garr. Judiciary.

Mr. Gardener—A bill for the benefit of school district No. 32, in Magoffin county. Education.

Mr. Martin moved that the bill for the benefit of Newton Craig be taken up next Wednesday, 26th inst., which was adopted.

BILL TAKEN UP.

A bill to amend chapter 28 of the Revised Statutes.

Mr. Haydon proposed to amend, by way of substitute, which, with other amendments, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Prayer by the Rev. J. N. Norton, of the Episcopal Church.

The journal of yesterday was read.

A PETITION.

was presented by Mr. Barron and appropriately referred.

BLIND ASYLUM.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Auditor, transmitting an account of the receipts and expenditures of the Kentucky Institute for the Blind, which was referred to the Committee on Charitable Institutions, and the usual number of copies ordered to be printed.

LEAVES.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, which were appropriately referred, viz:

Mr. Carter—To prevent the destruction of fish in Salt river and its tributaries.

Same—For the benefit of Mary A. Nixon, of Anderson county.

Mr. Bascom—Empowering the county court of Bath county to levy an ad valorem tax to pay for and complete the new court-house in said county.

Same—Changing the time for holding the Circuit Courts in the 13th judicial district.

Mr. Terrell—To amend the charter of the Florence and Anderson's Ferry Turnpike Road Company.

Mr. Morris—For the benefit of Ranson Hack, of Edmonson county.

Mr. McKenzie—To amend the charter of the Rich Grove Turnpike Road Company, in Christian county.

Mr. Blue—To amend chapter 83, article 8, sections 4 and 5, of the Revised Statutes.

Same—To amend section 647, sub-division 3, article 2, chapter 8, of the Civil Code of Practice.

Mr. Davidson—For the benefit of Michael Staley, of Floyd county.

Same—To repeal all acts heretofore passed declaring Middle creek, in Floyd county, a navigable stream.

Mr. Bowen—To incorporate the Frankfort and Russell's Mill Turnpike Road Company.

Mr. Silvertooth—To amend and define the law on the subject of writs of habeas corpus.

Same—More effectually to protect the owners of stock on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

Same—For the benefit of W. H. Roper, sheriff of Fulton county.

Mr. Corbett—To amend the charter of the Willow Creek Navigation Company, in Ballard county.

Mr. Hurst—To authorize the county court of Harlan county to levy a tax to pay off county debts, and for other purposes.

Same—For the benefit of common school district No. 4, in Harlan county.

Same—For the benefit of common school district No 37, Harlan county.

Mr. Parks—Allowing jurymen, in cases tried before magistrates, a reasonable fee for services.

Mr. Cogar—To change the time of holding the Jessamine county court.

Mr. Furber—To define the boundary between the 1st and 2d representative and justices' districts in the city of Covington.

Mr. York—To submit to the voters of the counties of Knox, Laurel and Josh Bell, a proposition to raise, by taxation, a fund sufficient to pay for the right of way, &c.

Same—For the benefit of Joseph W. Davis, of Knox county.

Same—To amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act, entitled 'An act to establish the county of Josh Bell,'" approved March 4th, 1869.

Mr. Good—To amend and continue in force, for the further time of two years, an act granting a premium on red foxes, wolves, and wildcats' scalps in this State.

Mr. Ferguson—To tax patent medicines.

Mr. Pope—For the benefit of Mrs. Sarah L. Pope, of Louisville.

Mr. Pearson—To incorporate the "Church of the Messiah," of Louisville.

Mr. Speaker (Bunch)—To further regulate the duties of the clerk of the Jefferson Circuit Court.

Mr. G. W. Anderson—To incorporate the Zion Protestant Episcopal Church, of Louisville.

Same—To amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Laboring Men's Loan and Aid Association, of Louisville," approved March 16, 1869.

Mr. McCreary—To amend the charter of the Richmond and Big Hill Turnpike Road Company.

Same—For the benefit of Daniel Tudor, of Madison county.

Same—To incorporate the Paris, Richmond and East Tennessee Railroad Company. Passed.

Mr. T. E. Moss—To create the "Kentuckian" a legally authorized paper.

Same—Allowing the County Court of McCracken to levy a tax of ten cents to build a bridge.

Same—For the benefit of W. M. Greenwood.

Mr. Phister—For the benefit of Arthur F. Dobyns, of Dover, in Mason county.

Mr. Kendall—Changing the time of holding the quarterly and county courts of Rowan county.

Same—For the benefit of B. F. Howard, Sheriff of Magoffin county, and his sureties.

Same—To provide for the removal of the remains of Hon. John C. Mason, deceased, a Major in the Mexican war, and a distinguished citizen of Kentucky, and place them in the cemetery at Frankfort, among the illustrious dead of Kentucky there interred.

Mr. Combs—For the benefit of Elizabeth Johnson, of Wolfe county.

Mr. Hardin—To amend chapter 10, Revised Statutes, title "Causes of Action which Survive."

Mr. Prather—For the benefit of Mrs. Ella Judge and her husband, Marguis Judge, of Nicholas county.

Mr. Duvall—To close part of two alleys in the town of Owenton, in Owen county.

Mr. Wight—To provide additional security to railroad passengers within this Commonwealth.

Mr. Frazer—To amend the charter of the Allensville and Elkton turnpike road company.

Mr. Holeman—To establish a Botanical Garden in Kentucky.

Mr. Ford—For the benefit of Elijah C. Hurst, of Woodford county.

Mr. Riddle—To increase the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace and quarterly courts of this Commonwealth.

Mr. Bascom—To amend an act to incorporate the Owingsville and McIntyre's Ferry Turnpike Road Company, in Bath county, approved March 9, 1867.

Mr. Harcourt—To incorporate the Pitt's Point Male and Female Academy.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

A message was received from the Governor by Mr. Samuels, Assistant Secretary of State, announcing that he had signed and approved sundry enrolled bills.

Mr. Bowles presented the report of the Commissioners appointed by resolution of the House of Representatives, dated February 27, 1869, relating to the navigation of Big Sandy river; which was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvement, and two hundred copies ordered to be printed.

BILL REPORTED.

For the benefit of Robert White, of Hickman county. [Allowed to peddle without license, he being a cripple.] Passed.

RECONSIDERATION.

Mr. Baugh moved to reconsider the vote by which the House passed, on yesterday, a Senate bill changing the location of the State road from London, in Laurel county, to Booneville, in Owsley county. Motion adopted, and bill rejected.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr Hardin—Select Committee—To amend chapter 10, Revised Statutes, title "Causes of Action which Survive." Print and placed in the orders of the day.

Mr. Silvertooth—Circuit Courts—To further regulate the duties of the clerk of the Jefferson Circuit Court. Passed.

Same—To authorize the Fulton County Court to levy a tax to repair the court-house of said county. Passed.

Same—To amend the charter of the city of Columbus. Passed.

Same—To extend the corporate limits of the town of Clinton, in Hickman county. Passed.

Same—To increase the civil jurisdiction of the police court in the city of Columbus, in Hickman county. Passed.

Same—To repeal an act providing for the advertisement of sales by the sheriff of Jefferson county and marshal of the Louisville Chancery Court. Passed.

Mr. Phister—Judiciary—In relation to the agent of the Auditor. Placed in the orders of the day.

Mr. T. E. Moss—County Courts—For the benefit of Clarke county. Passed.

Same—Senate bill to change the time of holding the quarterly courts in Hickman county. Passed.

Same—Senate bill for the benefit of Harrison county. Passed.

Same—Senate bill in relation to the jurisdiction of County Courts. Passed.

Same—Senate bill for the benefit of McLean county. Passed.

Same—Senate bill to authorize the Shelby County Court to issue bonds for the benefit of turnpike roads. Placed in the orders of the day.

Same—Senate bill providing for the payment of the interest on debts contracted by the county of Hickman. Passed.

Same—Senate bill for the benefit of Fleming county. Passed.

Same—Authorizing the Logan County Court to build a new court-house, poorhouse, &c. Passed.

Same—For the benefit of Montgomery Lodge No. 23, Free and Accepted Masons. Passed.

Same—To change the time of holding the monthly session of the Bracken County Court. Passed.

Same—To prevent the giving or selling intoxicating liquors to weak minded or imbecile persons in this State. Passed.

Same—To prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in the town of Crab Orchard, or within two miles of the same. Placed in the orders of the day.

Same—To authorize the Anderson County Court to sell and convey the poorhouse lands in said county. Passed.

Same—For the benefit of Thomas S. Parsons. Passed.

Same—To repeal an act for the protection of sheep.

Mr. McKee moved to lay the bill and amendment on the table. Adopted.

Mr. T. E. Moss—To authorize the Harrisburg and Cornishville Turnpike Road Company to establish a toll-gate. Passed.

Same—To increase the compensation of processioners of land. Passed.

Same—For the benefit of F. B. Caldwell, late sheriff of Lincoln county. Passed.

Same—Empowering the Boyd County Court to take stock in the Ashland and Catlettsburg Turnpike Road Company. Passed.

Same—To change the time of holding the August and February terms of the Montgomery county courts. Passed.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. Blue offered the following resolution which was adopted, viz:

WHEREAS, It is the paramount duty of the Legislature, as far as possible, to protect by general laws, the lives of citizens and persons traveling upon railroads in this State; and whereas, it has been represented to the House Committee on Railroads that many valuable lives are lost annually by defective coupling links and fastenings of cars, such as are commonly in use on many of our railroads; and also by defective construction of passenger cars; and whereas, it is believed that said evil may be remedied by proper legislative enactments and restrictions, it is therefore

Resolved, That the House Committee on Railroads be instructed to investigate the kind and character of car fastenings and couplings used on the various railroads of the State; and for this purpose shall have power to send for persons and papers, and may, at their discretion, visit the machine shops of the various railroads at Louisville for the more complete investigation of said subject, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

RECONSIDERATION.

Mr. McKee moved to reconsider the vote by which the House passed a bill for the benefit of Clementine L. McGuire yesterday. Motion entered.

And then the House adjourned.

CHARLESTOWN.

Judge Read's Estate—The Great Storm—A Thrilling Adventure—The New Town Hall, Etc., Etc.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

CHARLESTOWN, IND., Jan. 19, 1870.

The January term of the Common Pleas Court lasted four days and adjourned. In that short time a record of one hundred and twenty-five pages was added to the archives of our county. Partion of the real estate of Judge James G. Read, lately deceased, was made, and was the largest division of property ever made in this county. The estate was divided equally between his four children, one son and three daughters. Felix R. Lewis, George W. Schwartz, and Simeon S. Johnson were appointed by the court to make partition. The division was mutually agreed upon by all the heirs. The revenue tax on Judge Read's will, as filed in the Probate Court of this county on the 14th of December, 1869, was $100.

THE STORM.

here on the morning of the 17th instant was very severe. Mrs. Dewey had two hundred and fifteen panes of glass broken from the windows of her dwelling, and many others had nearly all the glass broken from their houses. Two or three wagon loads of glass have been brought from your city to supply the demand of the town and country. Some of our farmers suffered severely. Much fencing was washed away, and a great many chickens and turkeys were killed by the hailstones. Mr. Charles McCann, our Deputy County Auditor, was returning from Jeffersonville on important business, and, when within about three miles of our town, the storm came upon him in all its fury. His horse started to run, and, in the darkness of the night, all were precipitated down a steep embankment. In emerging from the wreck he was struck senseless by a hail-stone, which inflicted a deep cut on the left side of his head. As soon as he was sufficiently recovered, he crept into a culvert which runs under the turnpike to avoid being struck again. He had not been there more than three minutes when a rush of water came and filled the culvert, and washed him twenty feet through the cavity and out on the other side, more dead than alive. The County Poor-house being near by, the Superintendent heard his cries for help, and took him in and kindly cared for him, dressed him in a dry suit of his own clothes, and brought him to town and placed him in the hands of his friends, under whose care he is rapidly recovering.

OUR MAGNIFICENT TOWN HALL

is now nearly finished. The inaugural will take place on the 24th of February. The citizens met *en masse* last evening and appointed a committee of ten, whose duty it shall be to arrange the inaugural. The committee consists of H. R. Carr, Jas. Ferrier, Jas. P. Applegate, F. Bently, P. James, Mrs. Ferrier, Miss Mollie Vanhook, Miss Lydia Haskell, Miss Belle Alpha and Miss Lizzie Dally, with H. R. Carr as Chairman, who calls the committee together on the 25th inst., when the programme will be announced.

PERSONAL.

The recently-appointed Consul to Nassau, Mr. Chance, the young orator from Ohio, has been spending a week in our town. He left for Louisville two days since, and will go thence immediately via Washington city to the Bahamas. Rumor says he came for one of our fair daughters, but we are happy to relate that he went away without her.

NO NAME.

☞ At the Iowa State Fair of 1856, a man received through mistake $4 more than he was entitled to. He moved to Pennsylvania and endured the gnawings of conscience till the Christmas of 1869, when he remitted the amount due to the society, minus the interest, because "the mistake was the society's, and not his."

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

A Conservative Triumph—Boyd Winchester's Maiden Speech—A Tit-bit for Kentucky Office-holders—Why Judge Ballard did not Succeed Yeaman—Sam. McKee—Hoar's Chances—Gen. Ekin—Pacific Railroad Matters—Off for Darien.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15, 1870.

Congress has made some progress in its work this week. Bingham and a few conservative Republicans moved in concert in the Virginia matter, and, with the aid of the Democrats, achieved a Conservative triumph, routing the Radical wing horse, foot, and dragoons. From present indications the House bill will be adopted on Monday in the Senate. But do not believe that this is a returning sense of justice to the outraged people of the South. Whatever may be the disposition of the masses of the North toward the South, it is certain the dominant party in Congress would oppress them further if they dare; and this concession is only through policy. Their leaders have been scared into a decent act through apprehensions that a step further would hopelessly divide their party. The debate in both houses has been full of interest, but more particularly in the Senate, where unlimited time is allowed for discussion. This, however, has been transmitted per telegraph. But one little incident—the dressing that Sumner got from Trumbull, of Illinois—had to be seen to be appreciated. Now that poor Preston Brooks is dead, Sumner, who has always blustered, bullies, like any other coward. Trumbull has chafed for some time under the insolence and arrogance of the Massachusetts Senator, and seized an occasion to rebuke that lordly personage. Master of that powerful weapon in debate, satire, he employed it with admirable effect. Sumner clumsily responded, but he indicated unmistakably how deep were his wounds. He fairly writhed under the infliction, and every one present seemed glad that the arrogant Senator had been visited with such deserved punishment.

WINCHESTER SPEAKS.

Your representative, Mr. Winchester, made his maiden speech in the House, on the Virginia question. It did him credit, not only as to the matter but the manner of delivery. It is creditable, also, to the House, to say that, departing from their usual rudeness, they gave his argument respectful attention. On the conclusion of his remarks, a large number of members, both Radicals and Democrats, congratulated Mr. Winchester on his successful debut, and Speaker Blaine paid him a marked compliment from the chair. Mr. Winchester has not hitherto taken part in the debates, but, like many others, confined himself to the duties of his committee. He is, in fact, a working member, who silently discharges his duty, while others declaim only to be heard and leave duty to take care of itself.

KENTUCKY, STAND FROM UNDER.

I have intimated that any concession from the Radicals does not arise from liberality, but is wrung from them through the necessity of the case. I will prove it. One of their earliest measures to be put through is the "pains and penalty bill." That is a bill to punish with fine and imprisonment any person holding office who is disqualified by the Fourteenth amendment. It has been talked of before, but only talked of. Now it has assumed a definite shape and the leaders proclaim that it shall forthwith become a law. I give the office-holders in Kentucky who may be affected thereby, timely notice, so they can prepare to vacate.

ABOUT KENTUCKY PEOPLE.

The appointment of Yeaman as Circuit Judge over Ballard surprised every one. And there is some mystery how it was accomplished. It was supposed Wadsworth did it. But Wadsworth disclaims the honor. So does Holt, and so does everybody else deny that they had aught to do with it. Well, no Kentuckian was concerned in it. It was only "a wheel within a wheel." A certain person nameless wanted Yeaman's place in Denmark, and so he labored, and successfully, to get Yeaman appointed Circuit Judge, that he could succeed to the mission. And that's all. And, by-the-by, Ballard would have had the appointment finally had it not been for Attorney General Hoar. After Wyet had declined the appointment the contest was between Emmons, of Detroit, and Judge Ballard. Grant allowed Hoar to select, and he chose Emmons, who will be confirmed. I suspect that Mr. Joe Holt could tell what was the secret influence at work against Judge Ballard. The latter, in the discharge of his official duty, has, I believe, on one or more occasions, had to differ from the opinion of Mr. Holt, who thinks he "knows it all." Ah, if he could see himself as others see him!

SAMMY M'KEE AND HIS OFFICE.

Mr. Sammy McKee is here attending to his own business, wisely concluding that he can attend to it better than any one else. Let me relieve some of his anxious friends (!) who hope he will not be confirmed by the Senate. He will be confirmed, at least Senator Edmunds, the chairman of the committee, says there is "nothing" in the charges against McKee. That he has only to write an explanation of his charges for fees, &c., in his office, and that will be satisfactory. So if there is any one who expects Sam's nice little place they may as well abandon the hunt.

Colonel Wharton will be promptly confirmed United States District Attorney as soon as his name is reached. There is no opposition whatever to his confirmation.

WILL HOAR BE CONFIRMED?

Doubtful. Grant says it must be regarded an administration measure. Grant is a sly, cunning dog. He knows his carpet-bag friends from the South—that the loaves and the fishes are what they are after, and that he has only to threaten his disfavor to accomplish his wishes. But it doesn't rest alone with the carpet-baggers. If it did, Hoar would be confirmed. But a determined opposition from influential Northern Senators has been developed, which makes the result doubtful. At present the chances are against Hoar.

GENERAL EKIN, DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

The President, by a late order issued, has directed that the officers of the bureaus of the War Department now on duty at Washington be sent West. It is to be hoped, for the good of the service, that some of them may be retained. The interests of claimants demand officers not only of ability, but also of experience in the discharge of the arduous and difficult business that has to be performed by the heads of bureaus. Perhaps no portion of the machinery of the Government is more difficult to manage than the Quartermaster General's Department. During the war hundreds of quartermasters were appointed from the civil ranks, who were without knowledge of the requirements of the service, and but few as yet have been able to settle their accounts. The experience now acquired by General James A. Ekin, Deputy Quartermaster General, his ability and prompt assistance, his readiness at all times to instruct and inform all who have business in his bureau, make it important to the interests of the country that he should be retained. No new man could learn the business of his office in a year's time.

PERSONAL.

Charles Cobb and Jno S. Long, of Louisville, are in Washington, looking after Southern Pacific railroad matters, which, by the way, just now look blue. Fremont is at the Arlington organizing his forces for the session, but doubts are expressed that Congress will take any action on the Southern Pacific railroad this session. There are too many Senators and Representatives who own Union Pacific railroad stock.

OFF FOR THE ISTHMUS OF DARIEN.

I have said the canal across the Isthmus is a pet project of Grant. The surveying party leave New York January 20. The chief electrician is a Frankfort man—Mr. Wm. H. Clarke—lately chief manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company in this city. He leaves to-night for New York to join the party. X. L.

The Amendment—What Enfranchised Sambo Will Do in Kentucky—"Pains and Penalty"—A Reminiscence of Impeachment—Golladay Preparing a Repudiation Speech.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16, 1870.

The Radicals proclaim that the adoption of the Fifteenth amendment is assured, now that Mississippi has ratified the abominable measure, with Georgia and Texas soon to take kindred action. It may be unkind to criticise the action of the Southern States, but really it looks like "selling a birthright for a mess of pottage." It is true they secure representation in Congress—but at what a price! They surrender their cherished ideas, and with it is swept away the last vestige of State rights. And what do they get? The privilege of sending a few Congressmen, most of whom do not represent the people, and who will use their places for the advancement of their own mercenary and corrupt purposes. Had these States held out, the amendment would never have been the paramount law of the land. But it is a settled fact, and the evil effects are to be seen hereafter.

HOW ABOUT KENTUCKY?

Do your people realize what their situation is to be? A negro then is equal to the white. He will vote for President and Governor. He will help elect your Congressmen and members of the Legislature. He will vote in your city elections for Mayor and your Councilmen. Aye, and a part of the Radical programme is to control as many as possible of your municipal elections with the negro vote. There may be negro Mayors and negro Councilmen. There will be negro school trustees, for this is a great point with the mean whites to thrust the ugly noses of their negro allies into your public schools; and then mixed schools, &c., to the end. They expect to carry the Lexington district and George Adams' district for Congress. They have a hope for the Owensboro district, and some of them claim Louisville. They affect to believe they will elect their State ticket in the next August election, and certainly the year after, when the Governor is to be chosen. All this I got from prominent Radicals of your State, now here, and, for aught I know, may be here to consult with Grant & Co. as to the ways and means for carrying out their black project. How do you like the picture, Kentucky men and women?

THE PAINS AND PENALTY BILL.

I said in my letter of yesterday that the "pains and penalty bill" would soon become a law. It was postponed last year, and possibly some of your sanguine people may think it will go over again. Let them not be deluded into false hopes. The most conservative of the Republicans, even Bingham, one of the best of the lot, is pledged to put it through at the earliest possible moment. It is peculiarly applicable to Kentucky, and the Radical leaders expect to make votes by it. They believe there are many persons in your State who are base enough to join their party to get office; and all such who want it and are under the ban can only in that way get their political disabilities removed. And thus they punish their enemies and reward the miscreants who will do their will.

AN IMPEACHMENT REMINISCENCE.

Going back to the past, Cornelius Wendell's loquaciousness about "impeachment" matters lately brought out a card from Senator Ross. Doubtless the Radicals think Ross was bought by Andrew Johnson's friends. It is not true, for whatever else the man may be his integrity is unimpeachable. But I fancy there was another cause for his voting against the conviction of Mr. Johnson. At least I will tell you what Ross's views were. He explained them to a friend. He said "the President has done nothing to warrant this impeachment, and I can conscientiously vote against conviction. 'But,' said the Senator, 'there is another reason: my vote will save him and give me such a reputation before the country that I may be taken up for the Vice Presidency by the Democratic party.'" Doubtless this silly idea was entertained by the Senator, and influenced his action. But his course was creditable whatever may have shaped it, and we will not cavil at his reasons.

GOLLADAY WILL BE HEARD FROM.

It is understood that Representative Golladay, of Kentucky, is preparing a speech on "Repudiation." Unlike my distinguished and witty friend Col. Wintersmith, who has not been heard of since his defeat for United States Senator, Mr. Golladay is still at work and bravely flies his colors. He is an earnest man, and whether or not his cause shall win, his consistency and devotion to it is worthy of praise. There are many members who concur in his views too, but few of them have the courage to speak out.

ARKANSAS.

Crops, Rents and Labor—A Delightful Winter—Louisville There.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

HELENA, January 18.

The crops have been pretty generally gathered, and the planters are busily engaged in trying to secure labor and making arrangements for the present year. Lands have enhanced in value more than one hundred per cent. since this time last season. Some have been sold for thirty and forty dollars per acre that would not have brought more than ten eighteen months since.

Rents, for the present year, have ranged from twelve to twenty dollars, and many more plantations could have been disposed of on these terms, but owners preferred "running" them themselves, in view of the prospective high price of cotton next fall.

Labor is still somewhat demoralized, but we all feel hopeful, and are entering upon the duties of the new year with increased energy.

Our rulers are becoming conservative in their views, and our free colored American citizens are realizing the fact that industry and honest toil are the best guarantees for "forty acres of land and a mule."

With the Helena and Iron Mountain Railroad completed, which seems to be under full headway, and a little more reliable labor, this part of Arkansas is destined to regain its wonted prosperity and become one of the most desirable portions of the South.

We have had a delightful winter thus far—more pretty, bright, clear, cool weather than I ever experienced in any climate during December and the first half of January.

I occasionally see Louisvillians in our city in search of "cotton money" in exchange for horses, mules, merchandise, &c.; and, if your merchants would advertise more liberally in the COURIER-JOURNAL, I think our merchants might be induced to give you more of their custom. Most of the goods brought to Helena are purchased in St. Louis, Cincinnati, and New York. S. I. SUTTON.

☞ The following extraordinary marriage notice appeared in the Cincinnati papers yesterday: "Morris—Lowe—On Sunday night, the 16th inst., by Justice George W. Cormany, by a snap-judgment, in accordance with statutes made and provided, Mr. Edwin Morris, fancy iron-molder, from England, to widow Mary Ann Lowe, of Eleventh street, Covington, Ky."

CHESS, CARLEY & CO'S

DIAMOND OIL.

No More Coal Oil Accidents!

THIS Diamond Oil is put up at our refinery in this city for those who are very particular about the safety of their families and homes. It is free from all adulterations, and so clean and pure that it has no color in it whatever. Lives are lost nearly every day and houses burnt nearly every night from the use of common coal oils, but there never was an accident from the use of Kentucky Coal Oil. Our oil wells in Barren county, Ky., are producing all we can refine, and this petroleum is the best ever discovered because it comes from the ground free from benzine and other explosive qualities, and, when treated, comes out of our refinery as pure and white as spring water. There is nothing in Diamond Oil that can explode. If a lighted lamp, filled with it, falls from the table and is broken, there will be no damage nor explosion. You can pick up the burning wick and throw it in the fire.

COAL OIL MURDERS ARE NOT NECESSARY.

Don't Buy Cheap Coal Oil!

Economize on everything but that! You cannot save fifty cents a year by it, and are always risking your children and property. And never use a coal oil unless you know who makes it. You might buy some of those Cleveland oils which are almost gunpowder.

If you buy Diamond oil you have our pledge and warrant, and we will stand by the statements of this advertisement in every reasonable pecuniary guarantee, and through every possible test of this oil.

Diamond Oil is put up in five-gallon tin cans, with patent screw tops, at $3 per Can.

Orders received for single cans or for any number of cans at Canning Department of Great Southern Oil Works, No. 67 Sixth street.

EVERY CAN IS WARRANTED.

☞ Country merchants wanting Coal Oil in bbls should order wholesale merchants to send our brand "Ky. Radiant," and you will get, without extra cost, a white and safe oil in the best of cooperage.

CHESS, CARLEY & CO., Wholesale Oil Dealers, No. 67 Sixth st., Louisville.

ja18 d3l-1stp

ORIGINAL FIFTY CENT STORE

NO. 99½ FIFTH STREET.

THE first establishment of the kind ever opened in the world. Having met with unbounded success the past year, its proprietors ask a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed, and are confident they can sell more for the price than any house in the West, as they manufacture and import many of their own goods.

In the stock there are 5,000 different kinds of goods, a catalogue of which will be mailed to any address on receipt of a three-cent stamp. Address all communications to

C. C. HUTCHINSON & CO.,
No. 99½ Fifth Street.

ja16 d3 SuTu&Th-1stp

SEEDS, &c.

We have in store a large stock of the following Seeds, &c., which we are offering at the lowest market price to prompt cash customers.

RED CLOVER SEED,
TIMOTHY SEED,
ORCHARD GRASS SEED,
BLUE GRASS SEED,
RED-TOP SEED,
HUNGARIAN SEED,
MILLET SEED, &c.

Garden Seeds.

We have the largest stock of fresh and genuine Garden Seeds ever brought to the South. PITKIN, WIARD & CO., Louisville, Ky.

Osage Orange Seed.

We have 100 bushels now in store, and 500 bushels to arrive. For sale by PITKIN, WIARD & CO.

Onion Sets.

500 bush. Choice Top Onion Sets;
100 " White Silver-skin Sets;
100 " Yellow Strasburg Sets;
For sale by PITKIN, WIARD & CO.

Spring Barley, &c.

500 bush. Choice, for seed, for sale by PITKIN, WIARD & CO.

Potatoes.

200 bbls Early Rose, warranted pure and true;
200 bbls Early Russet;
300 bbls Early Goodrich;
300 bbls Early White Sprout;
For sale by
ja14 eod6-1stp PITKIN, WIARD & CO.

Catarrh, Deafness,

ALL diseases of the EYE, EAR, THROAT, HEART, LUNGS, and ASTHMA, are daily being successfully treated by DR. BORT.

Office and institute, 163 Fourth st., bet. Green and Walnut. Hours from 9 to 5; Sundays, from 3 to 4. Artificial eyes inserted. Electric Lion Balm for rheumatism and all aches and pains. Price $1 per bottle; six for $5. ja1 d&w1f-1stp

Lyons Cloaking Velvets

At a Sacrifice!

1 piece Silk Velvet at $5, worth $10
1 piece " " at $11, worth $18
1 piece " " at $13, worth $20

Jas. F. White & Co.

ja18 1stp 118 Market st., bet. Third and Fourth.

JOHN A. KLEIN, President. C. C. FLOWERREE, Vice President. GEO. W. KLEIN, Cashier.

Mississippi Valley Bank,

VICKSBURG, MISS.,

A Bank of Discount and Deposit,

Domestic and Foreign Exchange.

Issues Bills and makes Collections throughout the United States and Europe. Especial attention given to Collections and promptly remitted at lowest rate of exchange on day of payment.

Will Commence Business January 3, 1870.

de25 dim-1stp

DR. LANCASTER

HAS had more experience in his "specialty" than any other physician in America, and has cured in Louisville alone upward of 1500 cases.

GONORRHEA cured in from two to five days.

SYPHILIS, Gleet, Stricture, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Itch, &c., cured in half the usual time.

SPERMATORRHEA, Impotency, Pain in the Back, and all troubles arising from Self-Abuse, positively and speedily cured.

Those seeking medical advice ought to know that many who pretend to be "doctors" are not graduates of medicine, and have no right to practice. Dr. L.'s diploma hangs in his office, and thousands of other testimony will be shown to patients.

FEMALE DISEASES treated with eminent success. Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Painful Menstruation, &c., speedily cured.

FEMALE PILLS (Sugar-coated)—A positive remedy for all obstructions. Price $2.

Best quality of male safes 50 cents each, or 5 for $2.

Medical pamphlet sent FREE.

Office, 164½ Fifth street near Market. Consultation FREE.

Hours—8 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 20, 1870.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY.

One year, by mail	$12 00
Six months	6 00
Three months	3 25
One month	1 25

To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents, payable to the carrier, or $13 per year when paid at the office. To News Agents, 3 cents per copy.

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

One year, by mail	$2 00
One year, delivered in the city	2 50

The DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL, including Sunday's issue, by mail, $14 a year; delivered to city subscribers, $15 per year when paid at the office. Payable to the carriers six times a week for 25 cents; seven times a week, 30 cents.

THE WEEKLY.

Single copy, one year	$2 00
Single copy, six months	1 25
Five to ten copies, one year, each	1 75
Ten to twenty copies, one year, each	1 65
Twenty copies and over, one year, each	1 50

An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten at $1 65 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers; and an extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $1 50 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and when these can not be procured by mail at our risk; in the latter instance the money to be inclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[Eight lines of solid agate to constitute a square.]

Daily Courier-Journal.

FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES—$1 25 per square for each insertion.

SECOND AND THIRD PAGES—$1 per square for each insertion for the first week; 85 cents per square for each insertion for the second week; and 75 cents per square for each insertion thereafter. One square one month, $18; two months, $30; three months, $40; every other day one month, $10; two months, $15; three months, $20.

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," &c., marriages, deaths, obituaries, society and religious notices, 20 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than 20 cents.

"City Features" 40 cents per line, "City Items" 30 cents per line, "Local Notices" 20 cents per line and "Special Notices," 15 cents per line, each insertion. "Medical," "Astrologic" and "Lottery" advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Cuts and stereotype advertisements double price. Double column advertisements 20 per cent. additional. Advertisements to occupy fixed places 20 per cent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special notices, items, &c., double the rates of daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers; and all news matter which is used will be paid for, if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Henderson has a free German school.

Many of the citizens of Hardyville have got the Kansas fever.

A case of scan. mag. is agitating the good people of Henderson.

Mr. Harrison Blanton, a venerable citizen of Franklin, is seriously ill.

Alf. Burnett delights the Parisians on Saturday and Monday nights next.

Mr. Euclid Hickman, an old and valued citizen of Shelby county, died on Sunday.

The Lexington Farmers' Club is discussing the "in and in breeding" question.

Four white and seventeen colored prisoners are confined in the Fayette county jail.

Mr. James M. Barlow, a Mormon missionary, is on a visit to his friends in Bourbon county.

The Leesburg and Oxford turnpike road was let last Saturday at $9, $10, and $12 per rod.

Prof. A. Amende, of Paris, has invented a self-acting water fountain, and has applied for a patent.

The intermediate examinations in the colleges of Kentucky University began yesterday and will continue ten days.

A large number of gentlemen engaged in distilling in Kentucky, met in convention in Lexington, on Tuesday afternoon.

The flood in Elkhorn, on Sunday night, drove out a nest of otters, near Brown's mill, and the neighborhood killed several of them.

William Chandler, while taking out ice in Artis' pond, near Maysville, on Thursday last fell and broke his leg below the knee.

A white infant, two weeks old, was left at the door of an old negro woman, in Henderson, a few days ago. The city has adopted the foundling.

Mrs. Ellis, who was so badly burned recently in Shelbyville by the explosion of a coal oil lamp, died on Thursday from the effects of her injuries.

The shipments of stock from the Paris stockpens, for the week ending January 15, 1870, are as follows: Cattle, 46 car-loads; sheep, 3 do; hogs, 3 do; total, 52 car-loads.

Major H. P. Stanton's reading in Frankfort on Tuesday night was largely attended and duly appreciated. He gives an entertainment in Paris to-night, and in Danville on Saturday.

The congregation of the First Presbyterian church, in Lexington, of which the Rev. Dr. Matthews was formerly pastor, has called Rev. Mr. Dinwiddie, of Virginia, to be its pastor.

The splendid marble monument to be erected in the Henderson cemetery over the remains of Hon. L. W. Powell is in the marble cutter's hands, and will be finished during the summer.

Mr. Thomas Bryan, of Fayette county, has sold his three-year-old colt, by Australian, out of the dam of James A. Connelly, to Major Thomas for one thousand dollars. He will be shipped to New York.

The distillery of Dr. McMahon, on main Licking, near Falmouth, in Pendleton county, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning about 4 o'clock. The fire was supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

E. P. Kendall, the manager of one of the Swiss bell-ringer troupes, was hauled up in Henderson, on Friday last, for a breach of the peace. He deposited $25 as security for good behavior and sloped down the river.

A lot of cattle stolen from J. H. Woolfolk, of Woodford, some time since, have been recovered. They were found on the premises of Mr. Isaac Vanmeter, of Fayette, who purchased them in good faith from a man who represented himself as a cattle dealer.

In Lexington on Monday last J. W. Darnaby and W. A. Rose met on the corner of Vine and Limestone, and were on the point of exchanging pistol compliments, when Captain Masener appeared. Judge Graves charged them $1,000 to keep the peace. Rose couldn't give it and was sent to jail.

Osceola, Green county, recently incorporated, is rapidly improving. It has now two stores, one grocery, two blacksmith and two shoemaker shops, one wheelwright shop, one good flouring mill, a post-office, a doctor shop, and last, though not least, a handsome church, neatly framed and painted, just erected.

Gen. John S. Williams, a noted officer in the Mexican war and in the late rebellion, better known as Cerro Gordo Williams, was married yesterday morning to Mrs. H. Lindsey Hamilton, widow of Col. A. W. Hamilton, formerly Representative of Montgomery county. Rev. G. A. Weeks, pastor of the Episcopal Church, was the officiating minister. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride, near Mt. Sterling. A reception took place yesterday evening, in Clark county, at the residence of Colonel Holloway, a Federal officer, who married the General's only child. Mrs. Williams is reported to be one of the most elegant women in the State. The "Hamilton Guards," who fought so gallantly throughout the war, were so named in compliment to her devotion to the Southern cause. As brave as beautiful, on one occasion she alone repelled a disguised mob that had entered her residence in Paris.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Anna Dickinson lectures in Wheeling, Va., to-night.

A large trade with Mexico has sprung up in San Antonio, Texas.

The cotton crop of Bell county, Texas, the present year is estimated at $150,000.

The Indians in Arizona are bolder and more mischievous than they have been for months.

By the opening of the Coosa mine, coal will be supplied in Montgomery, Alabama, at $5 00 per ton.

The Savannah shad fisheries this season have, so far, been unprofitable, the catch being very light.

Mr. L. C. McGinnis, an old Texan, died in Gonzales on the 1st inst., in the seventieth year of his age.

The licensed hucksters of Augusta, Ga., have been furnished with badges, which they are requested to wear.

Fifty-three German immigrants arrived in Charleston, S. C., the other day. Four hundred others are to follow.

Mr John E. Langhton, a prominent member of the Baptist General Association of Virginia, died in Richmond last week at the age of 68.

Elder James Barnes, who emigrated to Missouri fifty-nine years ago, and was married in a fort at Old Franklin, was the first sheriff of Boone county.

Judge Carpenter has decided, at Orangeburg, S. C., in favor of the validity of the Homestead Law against all debts, excepting those which are secured by lien.

A train of ten-mule teams left San Antonio, Texas, a few days ago, each team carrying fourteen bales of cotton, for San Luis Potosi. It takes six weeks to make the round trip.

Ben. Thompson, a negro, was hung in Henderson, Texas, on the 5th, for the murder of Thomas Milton. Before his death he confessed the murder and implicated two other negroes.

Edwards, the individual who shot young Whitlock, at Cuthbert, Georgia, a few days since for having him arrested for stealing his watch, and who was shot by Sheriff Price, died of his wounds on the 12th instant.

A negro in Wilmington, N. C., impressed with the belief that the "man and brother" should come in for a share of the spoils, is an applicant for the city clerkship of that city.

Dr. Blair's handsome new residence, near White's Station, on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, was completely destroyed by fire one night about a week ago. He lost everything and had no insurance.

A little boy, less than three years of age, the son of Mr. Atkins, of Starfield, Clinton county, Mo., was burned to death a few days ago, its clothes having taken fire from a fire-place before which he had been carelessly left alone.

The Atlanta (Ga.) New Era of Saturday contains the valedictory of Dr. Bard, who retires from its editorial management and proprietorship. The names of his successors are not given, but they are doubtless of the bitter-end clique, who will make it a red-hot Radical organ.

During an altercation on Thursday last at Weston, Missouri, between Patrick Lynch and Abner Whitley, in regard to the closing of an old road, Lynch missed Whitely six times with his revolver, and was finally bound over in the sum of $500 for trial—probably for his bad marksmanship.

A fatal casualty occurred a few nights ago, near Montezuma, Ga., on the plantation of Mr. Jonas Rackley, by which a negro woman and four children were burned to death in a cabin in which they were sleeping. The fire is believed to have been accidental, and was caused, probably, by chunks rolling out of the fire-place on to the floor during the night.

Judge Morsell, for many years Senior Judge of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, died on the 15th inst. He was ninety-five years old on Monday, and had always enjoyed good health, until about a year ago, when he had a paralytic stroke, since which time he has been quite feeble. His death took place at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. John B. Bowie, in Prince George's county, Maryland.

Thomas E. Hockaday, a resident of Andrew county, Mo., is under arrest in St. Joseph, and in jail for want of bail, charged with the crime of bigamy in 1863 by marrying Cynthia C. Holman, whom he knew at the time to be the lawful spouse of one Leonard Holman. An officer attempted to arrest the madam in the case on Saturday, and went up to the island six miles above St. Joseph for the express purpose, but was ingloriously repulsed by the lady's female friends.

The San Antonio (Texas) Star says: "Pecans are coming in slowly. Several lots in the country are still to be moved. The quotation is nominal at $1 50 per bushel, but buyers are indifferent at any figure, as the pecan season has been good in all directions, and the New York market is glutted, and is not relieved this season, as is generally the case when prices rule low, by the foreign demand. A good oil mill could work up the crop, at present figures, to great advantage.

It is understood that the South Carolina Railroad Company intends building a new and very handsome depot in Augusta, Ga. The building is to be located on Washington street, and will run along the entire square, from Reynolds street to the river, owned by the company. At the foot of Washington street, the bridge over the Savannah river, now being built by that company and the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroad, will rest its abutments, and a track will run directly into the depot which is to be erected.

The Columbia (S. C.) Phoenix says: On Friday afternoon last, during a hunting expedition in the swamps of the forks of Congaree and Wateree rivers, Messrs. Belton, Joyner, Lowman, Blakely and Move succeeded in capturing an alligator, which may be termed the king—in size at least—his weight being 650 pounds and his length seventeen feet. He is very ferocious, and, with a snap of his immense tail, broke the leg of a colored boy, besides wounding several other persons, before he could be secured. The captors are entitled to the cognomen of the "Hunters of the Period," as they have bagged the "alligator of the period." His alligatorship is safely housed in Columbia.

The Texas Plow Boy, in answer to a correspondent in one of the old states, says: "Texas presents in every section of her extended territory the most genial climate, the richest soil and the most romantic landscape scenery. The latter is particularly true of all this section. Every species of vegetation common to this latitude grows here in its wild state. The water power of the San Marcos river, which forms the whole western boundary of this (Caldwell) county, is just as good as is necessary for the driving power of any kind of machinery. Other water power, not so great in extent, however, as that of San Marcos river, can be had in the town of Lockhart and at other places in the county."

A serious disturbance, which nearly resulted in the loss of many lives, took place in Spartansburg, South Carolina, on the 10th. The Deputy Marshal, Sheriff Dewberry and a party of soldiers, under command of Captain Summerfield, in a hunt after illicit stills, succeeded in capturing three stills and arresting a man named Humphries, who was engaged in distilling. Soon after a band of armed men appeared and demanded the release of Humphries. The party of the law had taken possession of a house, and thought to make good their stay against the mob, but, after a parley, gave up their prisoner, in order to prevent the shedding of blood, and conditional upon the mob dispersing. One soldier was slightly wounded. Three distillers were subsequently arrested. The difficulty occurred near the Cowpens battle-ground.

Napoleon and Rochefort.

The situation in France grows daily more interesting. The Emperor seems determined to make a test case of Rochefort's. He has permitted him to return to France, to be elected to the Corps Legislatif, to publish a violent, incendiary Republican paper, inimical to him, and is now about to bring him up with a round turn and have him arraigned and tried as a disturber of the public peace and an enemy of the safety of France. The demonstrations of Rochefort's friends continue to be violent, and he is doing all that he can to court a collision and measure his strength with that of the Emperor. He will probably be convicted and banished and the reins drawn tighter for the future on his associates. The Ministry of M. Ollivier has not proven equal to the present emergency, and it is doubtful whether quiet will prevail in France during their continuance in power. Meanwhile the adherents of the Bourbons are not idle, but are watching the coming events with much anxiety. They are eager for an opportunity to regain their former position in France. The trial also of Prince Pierre Bonaparte for the murder of Noir, the friend of Rochefort, will be looked forward to with deep interest. The rank of the Prince and his relations with the Emperor and the position of Rochefort as one of the leaders of the Republican party will afford, from their contrast and conflict of political opinions, plenty of food for thought and attention.

A Vile Concern.

The following is extracted from the report of the Senate proceedings of the day before yesterday:

Mr. Norton delivered a lengthy speech in review of reconstruction legislation, during which he incidentally stated that a military commission was now sitting at Atlanta to determine on the qualification of members of the Georgia Legislature, and were exercising an authority equal to that of the Queen of Great Britain.

Mr. Edmunds said if the statement was true, the authority of the commission must have been received from the Queen of Great Britain, for it could not have been received from the President of the United States or from law.

Mr. Norton replied that the fact was as he had stated it. He said this was but one instance of unlimited and unwarranted use of power in the South under the acts of Congress, which were practically defective.

Every one knows that the military commission which sits in judgment upon the Democratic members of the Georgia Legislature is illegal and atrocious, having no right to assemble, no right to organize, no right to indict offenders, no right to summon witnesses, no right to make arrests, no right to acquit or to convict any person living or dead, tall, short, long or thick, black, white or brown, rich or poor, Radical or rebel, in short that the whole thing is corrupt and bogus. It would be farcical, if it were not despotic. It would simply insult the good sense of the people if it did not threaten their safety. But it was put into existence by General Terry with the knowledge and assent of Gen. Grant, and if Mr. Edmunds' assertion be true—that the authority of the commission could have emanated from no other than the Queen of England—why does not Congress intervene and put a stop to it? Mr. Edmunds knows that it is the creation of Radical intolerance. He knows that it is the instrument of Congress. Terry is Grant's tool, Grant is the tool of Congress, and this military bastard, being the tool of Terry, is the tool of Congress and the President.

The Last Strike.

The strike of the operators of the Western Union Telegraph Company has proved itself a miserable failure, and the strikers have made an humble acknowledgment of their error and have sought forgiveness. It is not our purpose to taunt those men with their failure; but, however innocently the majority of them may have been enticed into this affair, when such a hopeless attempt at revolution is made in the business community, and such means as were used in this instance are resorted to to keep it alive, a swift and sure condemnation is deserved. The leaders in affairs of this kind are generally men of energy, whose energy is roused to its highest pitch by a little excitement, but who possess an extraordinary degree of thoughtlessness and recklessness as a characteristic of their temperament. They do not seek to convince by argument, but by force. They do not seek to justify themselves in the eyes of the public by calm statements of grievances, but they array a numerically grand organization which it is expected will bear down public opinion. They do not endeavor to fortify their followers by a strong sense of injured right, but they bind them by mystical oaths, in regard to which they invest themselves with a transcendental power of absolution. Hence we have Mr. R. W. Pope, who enigmatically signs himself G. C. O. of T. P. L., circulating in his "official cipher" a proclamation of absolution from the eternal vows which the misguided members of the T. P. C. have assumed. The managers of the strike, while holding themselves up for the sympathy of the public, endeavored to deceive the public by announcements of enormous voluntary contributions tendered by business men, and by sympathizing leagues. It is probable that many of the men who were seduced into the organization believed that these contributions were actually made, and that belief induced them to hold out as long as they did. No such contributions were made, and the rank and file became uneasy. The energetic leaders, the men of nervous temperament, who led off with so much enthusiasm, having flared up with great spirit, at the first indications of reverses flicker, and flickering subside, leaving to their deluded followers the boon of absolution.

If revenge is sweet, these men have had a morsel of sweetness, but it has turned into gall. They succeeded in inconveniencing their employers and in putting them to some unexpected expense. They succeeded in inconveniencing the public by interrupting the transmission of news for a few hours. They succeeded in deranging business affairs dependent upon the telegraph for about the same length of time. In return for all this they have been for weeks without employment at a season of the year and during a financial situation when, to most of them, to be without the means of support furnished by employment is to look want and deprivation in the face. They have seen other men who knew by experience what a want of employment meant eagerly seeking the positions vacated by them. They have been subjected to the humiliation of defeat, and are now enduring the further humiliation of begging for the positions which they so scornfully threw aside.

This may be a good lesson to the working men if they will read it aright. It may teach them prudence and a reliance on their own judgment, independent of the schemes of demagogues and the weak impulses of men whose force lasts only with the first impulse. It is likely that the Western Union operators have learned that it is sometimes better to "bear those ills we have than fly to others that we know not of," and so all working men will learn who unadvisedly rush into organizations which have no real strength. Capital with us is not like the capital of the aristocracies of the Old World, having no knowledge of nor sympathy for the wants of labor. Our capital is essentially the capital of labor, and between the man of capital and the man of labor there is the sympathetic bond of former association. But, be this as it may, it is folly to expect a poor organization of labor to violently maintain an antagonistic attitude to a wealthy organization of capital. Capital loves to make money; but labor must have bread and meat. It may be painful to capital to be denied the pleasures of accumulation, but it is death to labor to be denied its sustenance. When the laboring men, instead of dissipating their wages, turn their attention to accumulating sufficient to enable them to make a moneyed organization they will have some strength. But when they do this they will be on the side of capital. Poor labor can never successfully fight against capital. Prudence, which in this work-day world is devoid of heroics and averse to starving theories, would therefore dictate that, as labor cannot fight capital, it should seek an alliance with it.

☞ The small-pox is spreading rapidly in New York city. If Corbin really wishes to keep out of the hands of the gold-panic investigation committee, he ought to take it. In fact, he ought to take it any how. That President who maintains as many relations at the public expense as Grant does without invoking the prevailing epidemics to aid in thinning them out, is a traitor to his country. It is true, the position of instigator of Wall-street panics which Corbin held under his brother-in-law a short time ago has pretty well played out, and doesn't cost the nation much now; but it has cost it millions heretofore, and may cost it millions hereafter. Therefore, that Corbin shall make his next appearance in a fatal case of the small-pox would seem to be one of the crying necessities of the time.

☞ United States Treasurer Spinner says he has received from a German financier a statement that he has discovered a plan by which the United States can return to specie payment without the use of specie, and Spinner is inclined to believe that there is something in it. And why not? We are constantly hearing of things quite as curious.

> Mother, may I go learn to swim?
> Yes, my darling daughter;
> Hang your clothes on a hickory limb,
> But don't go near the water.

And, besides, there is said to be a man over in Indiana who can catch himself by the coat-collar and hold himself out at arm's length.

☞ The George G. Wright whom the Iowa Legislature has elected to the United States Senate from March 4th, 1871, till March 4th, 1877, is a brother of that Governor of Indiana who suggested in one of his messages some years ago that the hydraulic ram should be tried with a view of improving the breed of sheep. The newly-elected Senator has had the absurdity of the suggestion explained him fully—as fully, at least, as he is capable of comprehending it—and there is believed to be little or no danger that he will repeat it in Congress.

☞ The Chicago Republican says that "in the McFarland-Richardson case in New York we have a lamentable illustration of the steep descent by which drunkenness leads to alienation, alienation to intrigue, intrigue to divorce and divorce to murder." It is a little singular that the Republican should go all the way to New York for such lamentable illustrations when it has dozens of them under its very nose every day in the week.

☞ "Though neither drunkenness, intrigue, nor divorce are crimes," says the Chicago Republican, "they, by direct operation of the laws and passions of ordinary human nature, plunge persons who little anticipate the abyss before them into the blackest of all crimes—murder." We should like to know whether it is drunkenness, intrigue, or divorce, which plunges the Republican into such willful murder of the king's English.

☞ A Havana dispatch tells us that the Voce de Cuba protests against the petition recently forwarded to Spain in favor of certain reforms, claiming that such reforms would be a movement backward. As the Spaniards in Cuba seem to have gained nothing so far by their attempts to go forward, it is likely that a movement backward would be the best thing they could do.

☞ The Washington Star says that Great Britain realizes £267,055 from taxes on dogs, and adds that Washington City ought to realize twice as much if all were taxed. There are many dogs in Washington, and especially those that are snapping and snarling at the South in the Capitol, that are not worth the trouble of taxing.

☞ At a meeting of a number of the sporting clergy of New York, the other day, the Rev. Dr. Curry, editor of the Christian Advocate, "expressed the opinion that Rev. Horace Cook is a fine man." Of course he is. Do you suppose that a school-girl of any pretensions to taste would elope with anybody but a fine man?

☞ Henry Ward Beecher at first declined the offer of his congregation to increase his salary to twenty thousand dollars, but afterward concluded to "think of it." He is thinking of it now. It is understood that his friend President Grant telegraphs him "Don't make a —— fool of yourself—take it."

☞ Parents who are inclined to name their children Horace, should remember the disreputable conduct of many men bearing that name, such as Horace Cook, Horace Lingard and Horace Greeley, and forbear.

☞ Day before yesterday Rhode Island ratified the Fifteenth amendment. Who would have suspected so small a State of so stupendous a folly?

☞ It is related as a singular coincidence, that both of the newly-elected United States Senators from Iowa are decidedly lame in their legs. Radicalism has thrown so many men into the Senate who are decidedly lame in their heads, that the thing has long since ceased to be regarded as singular.

☞ They now have in New York a Fat Man's Association, a Lean Man's Association and a Bald-headed Association. An attempt was made the other day to start a Damphool Association, but it was found that the other associations had absorbed all the material.

☞ The London News has just discovered that not much importance is to be attached to the Winnepeg rebellion. Even without the splendid telegraphic facilities afforded by the Atlantic cable, the News ought to have found that out long ago.

☞ No less than four Bohemians are now writing up the biography of the late George Peabody. The only benevolent thing Mr. Peabody forgot to do before he died was to devise some means to shield his countrymen from these inflictions.

☞ Judge Dent, late candidate for Governor in Mississippi, has established a claim agency at Washington City. It is understood that his chief business will be to prosecute his claims upon his brother-in-law for some profitable office.

☞ "It would seem," says a California paper, "that President Grant has not yet become disgusted with public position." Oh, no, Grant isn't disgusted with anything. It's everything and everybody that are disgusted with him.

☞ A Dr. Wilder lectured the other evening before the Lowell (Mass.) Institute on "The Hands and Feet." Dr. Wilder could have found there no bigger subjects for his lecture, unless he had chosen coal-boats and trundlebeds.

☞ Washington City, it is said, "is bankrupt has overdrawn her bank account $10,000,000, and cannot borrow a cent." If Washington really wants money, why doesn't she do as everybody else there seems to be doing—steal it?

Woolen Machinery at a Bargain.

Having purchased the Eagle Woolen Mills and removed our works to the same, we now offer all the woolen machinery of the most improved patterns for a six set mill for sale. Parties desiring descriptive catalogues and prices will address

S. R. Fox Manufacturing Co.,
Manufacturers of Malleable and Light Gray Iron Castings and General Hardware,
Main and Jefferson Streets,
ST. LOUIS, Mo.

CITY ITEMS.

Reduction in Coal.

We have reduced the price of coal to 17 cents per bushel, delivered, and 13 cents per bushel at the float. Office No. 86 Sixth street, between Market and Jefferson; float above First street. Thos. James & Co.

Chinese and Japanese Goods.

Don't fail to attend the sale of Japanese curios ities and beautiful sea-shells to-day at store No. 111 Market street.

Reduction in Coal.

We have reduced the price of coal to 17 cents per bushel, delivered, and 13 cents per bushel at the float. Office No. 36 Market, between First and Second; float at the foot of Preston street. S. Roberts & Co.

Deserving of Confidence.

There is no article which so richly deserves the entire confidence of the community as "Brown's Bronchial Troches." The Troches have received flattering commendations from the most celebrated clergymen, lawyers and public speakers, who speak from personal experience. Those suffering from asthmatic and bronchial diseases, coughs and colds, should try the Troches.

☞ J. H. Montgomery, merchant tailor, No. 91 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth, is daily receiving a large stock of fall and winter goods, bought cheap for cash. Call and get a handsome suit cheap. A perfect fit is guaranteed in every case.

What an Old Steamboatman Says of Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava.

We call especial attention to the very flattering testimonial of Mr. Archibald Prentice, one of our oldest citizens, well-known to this community as a prominent steamboatman and river-man for forty years:

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR—I have been, for several years past, afflicted with a disease of the kidneys and bladder, accompanied with slight stricture. It has caused me a great deal of suffering, and has cost me a considerable amount of money, as I tried everything for it I saw advertised, or could hear of, that I thought might cure me—Helmbold's Buchu, and many other preparations—but nothing seemed to do me any good. I took medicine from our best physicians, but with no better success. I was advised to go to New Orleans and place myself under the care of a doctor there, noted for his successful treatment of cases like mine. I did so, and was under his treatment for several months, but I got no better, and last spring returned to Louisville, with no hope of ever being well again. I was very weak and could scarcely get about. I was advised by some of my old friends here to try your Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava, as they had known it to make some wonderful cures. I commenced taking it, though with little hope of being benefitted by it. But from the very beginning I commenced to improve, and now, after taking only four bottles, I rejoice to find myself a well man again. I would recommend all persons similarly affected as myself to try it, for it has been a great blessing to me.

Respectfully, ARCHIBALD PRENTICE.

What an Eminent Chemist Says.

Read the testimonial of Dr. J. P. Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well-known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS, July 16, 1869.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: I am acquainted with your formula and method of preparing your Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure. It gives me pleasure to state that it contains no arsenic, but is strictly a vegetable preparation, and has, in my opinion, more than ordinary merit as a domestic remedy for malarious diseases. I have recommended it in several cases of chills and fever of long standing, some of them for years, and it has been in every case a perfect success.

J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

Texas.

The Lone Star State heard from. An unexpected letter from Judge George W. Wright, one of the oldest and best citizens of Texas; a man of sterling worth and general influence throughout the state; one of her representatives in her Congress when she was a Republic, and one of her legislators as long as she was a State under the old regime:

PARIS, TEXAS, Oct. 25, 1869.

Messrs. W. H. Walker & Co., Louisville, Ky.:

DEAR SIRS—Permit me to say that I have thoroughly tested your Tonic Bitters, and take great pleasure in recommending them to all persons afflicted as I have been. For the last six years I have been severely afflicted with general debility, neuralgia and vertigo, which totally disqualified me for any kind of business. Dr. J. J. Poindexter, knowing my condition, recommended your Tonic Bitters. I commenced the use of them about the first of May last, and have been steadily improving ever since, and although I am seventy years of age, my health has been wholly restored by the use of your Tonic Bitters, and I am now able to attend to any kind of business. I take pleasure in recommending them to all persons who need a tonic, believing that they will do everything they are recommended for.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE W. WRIGHT.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Rosadalis Stands Unrivaled.

Read the following from four of the largest wholesale drug houses in Baltimore:

BALTIMORE, August 14, 1868.

Messrs. J. J. Lawrence & Co.:

GENTLEMEN—We, the undersigned, wholesale druggists of the city of Baltimore, take great pleasure in stating that we have for some time, from the unrivaled popularity of your medicine (Rosadalis), been induced to buy it in ten gross lots, and, notwithstanding we buy it in such quantities, the demand has been so great that we have to repeat our orders quite frequently. The medicine gives universal satisfaction. We have no hesitation in saying that it is the most popular medicine ever handled by us for the time it has been before the public. Yours truly,

THOMSEN & BLOCK, 26 Hanover street.
CANBY, GILPIN & CO., Cor. Light and Lombard sts.
WM. H. BROWN & BRO., 25 S. Sharp street.
CARR, BOYKIN & CO., 29 Hanover street.

ja11 cod6

☞ To remove moth patches, freckles and tan from the face, use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. Perry, 49 Bond street, New York. Sold by all druggists. dec7 eod3m

☞ Away with spectacles. Old eyes made new, easily, without doctor or medicines. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents. Address DR. E. B. FOOTE, 120 Lexington Ave., N. Y. de14-eod3m

☞ Perry's Comedone and Pimple Remedy positively cures comedones (black heads or grubs); also red, white and matterated pimples on the face. Depot 49 Bond street, New York. Sold by druggists everywhere. dec7 eod3m

☞ Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure is meeting with extraordinary success. It never fails when properly taken to cure the most obstinate case of fever and ague. For sale by all druggists.

Testimony of a Physician.

NEWBURG, IND.

I have been selling Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges, and those using it have so far reported it as being superior to anything of the kind ever used by them. I cheerfully prescribe it as a very convenient and satisfactory way of using Santonin.

au15-dtf J. R. TILMAN, M. D.

Home Testimony.

Read the certificate of R. A. Gresham of the Louisville Transfer Company:

I have taken nearly all the alterative medicines in the market. I have found nothing to do me half so much good as Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia. R. A. GRESHAM, Louisville Transfer Company.

LOCAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO THE LADIES.

For thirty days I offer my entire stock of Ladies' White Wear at greatly reduced prices.

French Cambric and Ladies' Linen Wear at $2 00.

Tucked Skirts at $2 00.

Real Val. Lace Collars 75c, $1, $2.

Point Applique Collars $2, $2 50.

5,000 yds Cambric Edging and Inserting.

3,000 yards Real Val. Lace, very cheap.

250 yds Embroidered Bands and Sleeves.

A lot of elegant Party Fans, very cheap.

For bargains call and see at DORA SCHULZ'S.

Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime.

The advantage of this compound over the plain oil is that the nauseating taste of the oil is entirely removed, and the whole rendered entirely palatable. The offensive taste of the oil has long acted as a prominent objection to its use; but in this form the trouble is entirely obviated. A host of certificates might be given here to testify to the excellence and success of "Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime." But the fact that it is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty is sufficient. For sale by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, No. 166 Court street, Boston, and by all druggists. R. A. Robinson & Co., Louisville. ja18 eod3

Hoff's Malt Extract

is highly beneficial in cases of morbid process of digestion, acidity of the stomach, flatulency, etc. It is recommended to weak persons generally, and for ladies of delicate constitutions, especially for mothers nursing. This wonderful preparation for seventeen years has found great favor throughout Europe as a strengthening beverage. There is no article that can compare with it either in taste or efficacy.

Sold by all druggists and grocers. ja18 eod3

Latest from the Ladies.

Since the introduction of Phalon's Vitalia or Salvation for the Hair, ladies who formerly used dyes are universally abandoning them. They find the new article so harmless, so clean and pure, so pleasant to the senses, and with all so superior as a means of renewing the original color, that they absolutely shudder when they think of the filthy stuff they once used. ja18 eod3

☞ Away with uncomfortable trusses—comfort and cure for the ruptured. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents. Address DR. E. B. FOOTE, 120 Lexington Ave., N. Y. de14-eod3m

WINTERSMITH'S WORM CANDY, —OR— Santonin Lozenges.

Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges can be depended on as a certain and effectual worm-destroyer. It is not a secret nostrum, but is recommended and prescribed by our most eminent physicians. For sale by all druggists. 1y25 dl

JOHN SMIDT, SCHWARTZ & CO., Bankers, Louisville, Ky.

John Smidt, Theod. Schwartz, C. Franke, F. Jansen, C. Brockenbrough. — Drafts and Letters of Credit on Europe. Consuls for the North German Union, South German States and Austria-Hungarian Empire. ja1 d6m

DIED.

GRUBB—Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 19, 1870, at 5 o'clock, JULIA A., second daughter of Wm. and Ellen Grubb, in the 19th year of her age. Due notice will be given of her funeral. ☞ St. Louis Republican please copy.

CONVERSE—In this city, on the 18th inst., JOHN ALBERT, only child of Henry A. and Eliza L. Converse, aged eighteen months. The friends of the family are invited to the funeral service at the residence of his parents, southeast corner of Broadway and Second streets, on Thursday, the 20th inst., at 11 A. M. ja19 d2*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GRANT & PROSPERITY.

Business revives under the new regime. Other than general cause have, however, given a tremendous impetus to the sale of

Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye.

The chemists have come out in two leading scientific journals against the lead and sulphur POISONS FOR THE HEAD (for that is their proper designation), with which the country is infested, while Dr. Chilton, the first analytical chemist in America, announces to the world that

Cristadoro's Dye is Utterly Poisonless, and that he KNOWS IT TO BE SO, because he has analyzed it.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE, as a dressing, acts like a charm on the hair after dyeing. Try it. Sold by all druggists. ja15 deod&wnowim

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

MEETINGS.

Meeting Postponed.

THE meeting of Sabbath-school Superintendents, to have been held this evening, has been postponed to Thursday evening of next week, 27th inst., when it is hoped not only the Superintendents, but all friends and workers in the good cause will be present at the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, at 7½ o'clock. (*) BENJ. RANKIN, Sec'y.

Masonic Notice.

De Molay Commandery (No. 12) Knights Templar will hold a called meeting at the asylum, Masonic Temple, this (Thursday) evening, 20th inst., at 7 o'clock, for work in R. C. degree. J. M. S. MCCORKLE, Recorder.

Election Notice.

IN accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the charter of the Life Association of America, approved October 1, 1869, notice is hereby given that a meeting for the election of members of the General Board of Directors of said Association, to serve during the A. D. 1870, will be holden at the principal office of said Association, in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, on Tuesday, the 25th day of January, 1870. Polls open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. JOHN J. ROE, President. St. Louis, December 27, 1869. de30 lawst

CLOAKS — FURS — CLOAKS — FURS — CLOAKS — FURS — CLOAKS — FURS — CLOAKS — FURS

LEVI'S CLOAK & FUR HOUSE

300 Ladies' and Children's Cloaks At Cost and Less than Cost, TO CLOSE OUT! French Pattern Cloaks

Which cost $40, we will sell now for $25.

Velvet Cloaks Trimmed in Real Guipure, now at $35.

10 Extra Fine Velvet Cloaks, NOW AT COST, At MORRIS LEVI'S, Market Street, between Third and Fourth. ja20 deodtf

N. D. HUNTER & CO., NEW CASH Carriage Hardware House

157 Main st., between Fourth and Fifth sts., LOUISVILLE, KY.,

Carriage Hardware, Carriage and Wagonmakers' Wood Stock & Carriage Goods of every description.

Orders promptly executed. N. D. HUNTER & CO., ja20 d2aw8 157 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

AT COST! AT COST! AT COST! J. M. ARMSTRONG, J. M. ARMSTRONG, J. M. ARMSTRONG, 132 Main street. 132 Main street. 132 Main street.

Having determined to quit the retail business, now offers his immense stock of MEN'S CLOTHING, BOYS' CLOTHING, MERCHANT TAILORING, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, &c., At cost, for cash, to close out. No Humbug. Call at once for bargains. Main, below Fourth. ja30 d5

LENORMAND,

HAVING just arrived from Paris and other capital cities, will give at Louisville consultations in cartomancy, chiromancy, and phrenology.

Count de Lenormand, nephew of the renowned clairvoyant of the same name in Paris, has the ability to prognosticate the past, present and future, in the most astonishing way; to prophesy all events of life, and the destiny of any person, and to give detailed declarations about matrimony, business, cases of death, and inheritances. He has prophesied the great catastrophe of Maximilian, and knows the destiny of the most distinguished persons of Europe. He is the fortune teller of her majesty the empress Eugenie, and will have the honor to receive the ladies and gentlemen at his cabinet before his return to Europe. In the sphere of sympathy, he is with the mysteries of M'lle Lenormand fully familiar, and has therefore acquired great fame. He has secured thereby many persons great luck who were in a critical condition either in business, court matters, or domestic affairs. He has the ability to cure persons radically from deep-rooted vices, as excessive drinking, gambling, and unfaithfulness, within nine days, and without the knowledge of such person, of which fact he can produce the best certificates. By sympathy, he will secure to suffering humanity peace and happiness, and has effected the most surprising cures. Cabinet of consultation, No. 177 Market st., bet. Fifth and Sixth. Hours of consultation from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. ja30 d6*

NO HUMBUG! Raymond's Rheumatic Pills.

UNEQUALED for "floating rheumatism." Try them. Call on RAYMOND & CO., 76 Fourth street. ja14 deod14

NEW ORLEANS CARDS.

General Commission Merchant.

J. H. MASSEY (LATE J. H. MASSEY & CO.) has established himself at No. 118 Common street as a General Commission Merchant and Broker for the sale of domestic goods of all kinds. Consignments respectfully solicited. Having had twenty years' experience in the trade, I feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to all parties. J. H. MASSEY. Respectfully refers to Geo. Jonas, President Canal Bank; W. B. Pike, of Pike, Brother & Co.; G. T. Buddecke, Jos. Hoy & Co., C. L. Walmsley & Co., Lehman, Newgas & Co., Wm. C. Tompkins, J. L. Dannica & Co. ja18 d1m

HARLOW J. PHELPS, J. S. MCCULLOCH, EDGAR NOTT, New Orleans. Louisville. New Orleans.

PHELPS, McCULLOCH & CO., Commission Merchants, 37 Carondelet Street, NEW ORLEANS. oc28 deod3m*

H. F. GIVEN, COTTON AND TOBACCO FACTOR General Commission Merchant, No. 11 Union street, NEW ORLEANS. au8 d6m

FIRM CHANGES.

St. James Hotel—A Change.

THIS well-known and centrally-located hotel—one of the largest, most commodious and convenient in Cincinnati—has recently undergone a change, the undersigned becoming the sole proprietor. It is now being renovated, remodeled, and refurnished throughout, and will compare favorably with the best, reliable houses in the South and West. JOHN J. McGRATH, Late of the Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky. ja9 dim-SuTuTh&Sa

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE firm heretofore existing under the name and style of WM. STEILBERG & CO., Fifth street, between Main and Market, has been dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st of January, 1870. Mr. Henry Borchess withdraws from the firm, and Mr. William Steilberg assumes all assets and liabilities. WILLIAM STEILBERG, HENRY BORCHESS. Louisville, Jan. 18, 1870. ja19 d3*

Partnership.

WE have this day formed a partnership, under the firm name of Smyser, Milton & Co., for the purpose of doing a General Commission, Bagging, Rope, Iron Ties, Grain, and Flour business. SMYSER & MILTON, E. B. MILTON, R. MILTON. Louisville, Jan. 17, 1870.

SMYSER, MILTON & CO., General Commission Merchants, DEALERS IN Bagging, Rope, Iron Ties, Flour, and Grain; Agents for sale of Smyser & Milton's brands Flour. Consignments and orders solicited. Nos. 23 & 25 East Main st., LOUISVILLE, KY. ja18 d6

Dissolution.

BOWSER & MURPHY have this day dissolved partnership by mutual consent. Either partner can sign the name of the firm in liquidation of its business. Persons indebted to the same will please come forward and settle. JOHN W. BOWSER, I. T. MURPHY. ja1 d1m

Office of C. N. Warren & Co., Bankers.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of C. N. Warren & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Deposits, collections, &c., will remain (unless otherwise directed) with Mr. W. S. Parker, who will continue the banking business in all its branches at the same stand, No. 144 Main street. C. N. WARREN, W. S. PARKER. Dec. 21, 1869.

Copartnership.

WE have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of Parker & Cromie, for the purpose of carrying on the banking business, and we respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed on the old firm of C. N. Warren & Co., of whom we are successors. WM. S. PARKER, (Late of C. N. Warren & Co.) JOHN P. CROMIE. Dec. 31, 1869.

W. S. PARKER. JOHN P. CROMIE.

PARKER & CROMIE, BANKERS, (Successors to C. N. Warren & Co.) Dealers in Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, 144 West Main Street, LOUISVILLE, KY. ja1 d20

Unfailing Eye Preservers.

LAZARUS & MORRIS' Celebrated Perfected Spectacles and Eye Glasses!

Preliminary Notice of Great Importance to Spectacle Wearers.

We have for many years past manufactured Spectacles and Eye Glasses as identically accurate in all their parts as any optical instrument of the kind, and of a form which not only assists the sight most brilliantly, but as will strengthens and preserves it and cures all those and oblique drawings in the eye, of any kind whatever, and which are pleasant to wear, and will last a great many years without requiring to be changed.

The many difficulties spectacle wearers have heretofore incurred in their desire to secure the best will soon be obviated, as it is our purpose to supply a few well-known and established houses in this state with our beautiful lenses set in gold, silver, steel and shell frames, of the finest form and finish, suitable for all and every defect of sight. The names of such houses as are supplied will be thoroughly advertised, and the public residents of Kentucky may secure the genuine article. In the meantime, we solicit applications from first-class jewelers addressed to us at 261 Main st., Hartford, Conn., to whom terms and prices will be made known. ja18 dim*

To Hardware Dealers, Contractors, Builders & Carpenters.

THE NEW PATENT NEVER-FAILING, SELF-LOCKING WINDOW FAST.

The only substitute for weights and pulleys, and a complete and perfect SELF-LOCKING spring, at less cost than the old unreliable and unsafe ones heretofore introduced. No catching, hitching, breaking, slipping, or dropping, but ALWAYS SAFE—self-locking and never-failing. No cogs, cams, levers, bars or rollers to get out of order, or temper steel springs to break. It never fails to hold and lock the window just where you leave it, from being raised or dropping down. It can be raised and lowered to the nearest trifle, for ventilation, and then there locks itself. No other window fixture pretends, does, or can lock the window securely in every place or position. It works equally well on top or bottom sash, is simple, stronger, more effective, durable, and cheaper than any spring ever introduced. Cities are challenged to find a single fault. It is cheaply and easily applied by any mechanic, to old or new windows. Every lock is made in the most thorough manner, and warranted perfect. Descriptive circulars, with cut list of prices, sent promptly on application. Liberal terms to agents. Owned and manufactured exclusively by the

BOSTON AND MERIDEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 134 FEDERAL ST., BOSTON, and 77 CHAMBERS ST., NEW YORK.

P. W. ULMER, General Business Traveling Agent. ja6 d15-Thsu&Tu

A GOOD AND SAFE INVESTMENT

$200,000 Daviess County Bonds for Sale! SECURED BY **$9,000,000 Taxable Property.**

DUE in 4, 9, 14, and 19 years, with a tax already levied sufficient to pay bonds and interest in ten years. Six per cent. interest, payable semi-annually. Inquire of John G. Barret, Cashier Citizens' Bank, and Geo. D. Norton, Esq., Louisville, Ky. JAMES WEIR, President of V. and R. R. Co. ja18 d30

FIRST OF THE SEASON. POTOMAC SHAD! JUST RECEIVED AT WALKER'S EXCHANGE, ja18 d3 Third st., bet. Main and Market.

NOTICE.

HAVING determined to discontinue the retail clothing and furnishing goods business, I will until the 20th of January receive propositions for the purchase of my entire stock, fixtures, &c., No. 132 Main street. Any industrious, enterprising person wishing to engage in a well-established business, with one of the best stands and most elegant storehouses in the city, will now have an opportunity on favorable terms. The stock on hand and in excellent condition just invoiced, say

$10,000 worth of Gents' Furnishing Goods;
$8,000 worth of Boys', Youths' & Children's Clothing;
$2,000 worth of Men's Clothing;
$5,000 worth of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings;
$2,000 worth of Rubber Goods, Umbrellas, Canes, &c.,

Can be divided. Propositions for any one or more branches with fixtures and store will be entertained. If not disposed of by the 20th, the goods will be offered at retail at cost or less. To be closed out by the 1st of March next. J. M. ARMSTRONG, ja14 d7 132 Main street.

Cheap Lace Store, 103 1-2 Fourth Street.

JUST RECEIVED, a full assortment of Linen Collars and Cuffs; Embroidered Edgings and Insertions; Tape Trimmings; Ruffling of all kinds for Trimmings; Darned Lace Revier; Also, Alexandre Kid Gloves, only $1 50; Puffed Illusion Chemisettes, 75c; Lace Chemisettes at $1 and $1 50; Ruffled Chemisettes, $1; Lace Handkerchiefs, Collars, &c., at very low prices at

CHARLES F. RAUCHFUSS'. ja18

THOS. E. JENKINS, M. D. WM. T. SIMRALL.

JENKINS & SIMRALL, Corner Fourth and Green sts., **Druggists, Apothecaries, and Dealers in Fancy Goods and Toilet Articles.**

THE freshest and purest Drugs and Medicines will always be kept, and none other. The fullest and finest stock of Perfumery, Cosmetics, and Fancy Articles will be found at this establishment. Much of our stock will be our own importation, and we will therefore be able to offer our goods at unusually low prices. ja1 Su&Thim

BRADFORD'S LOW WATER INDICATOR.

A positive protection against burning Sheets or explosions of Boilers from Low Water. Address, for information or Indicators, W. A. BRADFORD, Sup't, Corner Third and Lock Streets, n10 deod3m CINCINNATI, O.

BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF THE BANK OF LOUISVILLE —AND— BRANCHES, December 31, 1869.

RESOURCES.

Notes discounted	$182,933 71	
Notes and bills due and unpaid	23,388 54	
Suspended debt at branches	131,909 08	$337,961 93
Louisville & Nashville R. R. b'ds	$117,829 03	
Lou. & Port. canal bonds	35,470 00	
State of Kentucky bonds	50,000 00	
City of Louisville bonds	11,000 00	
Other bonds and stocks	20,146 23	232,215 97
Bills of exchange		1,154,098 22
Real estate for banking houses	$71,700 72	
Real estate for debt	145,919 54	217,150 26
Due from banks		319,062 81
Costs on suits and protest account		1,803 25
Cash—Gold and silver	$53,865 68	
Currency	150,719 97	204,585 65
		$2,469,966 03

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,439,800 00
Reserved surplus	$39,680 00	
Profit and loss, after deducting Dividend No. 77	9,087 65	47,687 65
Dividend No. 76, 5 per cent. and Gov't tax		44,877 37
Dividends unclaimed		7,110 00
Fund to cover losses in circulation		34,000 00
Circulation		18,191 00
Due to banks		492,643 56
Due to depositors		325,649 44
Due to State of Kentucky		55,017 00
		$2,469,966 03

Balances of deposits remaining in Bank over five years:

1844, Dec. 4, Ater & Co., W. W.	$3 31
1866, Apr. 18, Brannin & Thatcher	12 50
1855, May 18, Barker, Thos. H.	16 55
1848, Nov. 19, Bell David	15 00
1840, Feb. 19, Cuddy J. M.	136 00
1853, Dec. 30, Doom, W. R.	[illegible]
1863, July 13, Ferguson, Mrs. E. (ward)	[illegible]
1855, Sep. 29, Fleury & Co., W. Y.	6 98
1844, May 22, Fitzpatrick, S. P.	7 64
1844, Nov. 1, Fisk & Lyon	9 00
1859, Sep. 3, Gallagher, M.	48 50
1844, Apr. 13, Gibson, R.	331 00
1859, Dec. 31, Hill, D. B.	5 00
1863, Apr. 15, Huggins, Jas.	7 39
1861, Dec. 19, Ky. Far. Mut. Ins. Co.	1 91
1850, Sep. 1, Longest, P.	5 00
1859, Jan. 5, McGrath, J.	80 00
1860, June 16, McCauley	16 00
1851, July 1, McCoy, Jas.	16 00
1859, Dec. 24, McFadden, S.	7 00
1861, Oct. 11, Mahan, W. C.	5 00
1859, Nov. 26, Mead, H. J.	35 00
1864, Aug. 30, Murray, Alfred	199 00
1864, May 17, Quinn, Thos.	175 00
1859, May 5, Read, Henry A.	5 67
1844, Aug. 13, Roberts, John	15 73
1853, Oct. 31, Towns, Pat.	138 00
1864, Feb. 18, Taylor, J. T.	331 07
1856, Feb. 15, Unruh, Jr.	12 00
1856, June 12, W[illegible], Jas.	12 80
1856, Oct. 12, W[illegible], G. W.	9 84
1846, Jan. 13, Williams & Co., G. W.	100 00
1864, Aug. 5, Williams, Decerman & Co.	13 83
	$1,726 81

R. D. MORGAN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of January, 1870. ja18 d5 E. B. TILDEN, N. P.

DIVIDENDS.

Commercial Bank of Kentucky.

PADUCAH, Jan. 13, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE—At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of 5 per cent. was declared on capital stock, payable to stockholders at principal bank and branches, as registered, free of Government tax. JAS. L. DALLAM, Cashier. ja18 d3*

Dividends.

OFFICE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, January 8, 1870, a dividend of 5 per cent. was declared on the capital stock of this company, and the same ordered to be credited on the stock notes. It was at the same time ordered by the board that a return of 50 per cent. be made to the Marine and Inland policy holders upon their accounts for the past six months' business. Both dividends free of Government tax. JOHN BARBEE, Sec'y. ja14 d7

Dividend.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE GAS COMPANY, LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 11, 1870.

THE Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of February. GARNETT D. MARSHALL, Cashier. ja12 d10

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

G. W. PRIEST, M. D., D. D. S. (Late of Lexington, Ky.) Office and Residence No. 134 Fifth street, bet. Green and Walnut, LOUISVILLE, KY. Especial attention given to filling teeth. Nitrous oxide gas given in extracting teeth. dc21 d1m

New Dental Notice.

By special arrangement with Dr. McClelland, I am permitted to offer my individual professional services to the citizens of Louisville, in his office. I therefore take pleasure in announcing that my charges for artificial teeth, on Rose Pearl, Gold, or silver, are the lowest in the city for first-class work. My fees for operative dentistry are low. C. M. WRIGHT, D. D. S. Office with Dr. McClelland, 181 Third st. n14 ly

J. F. CANINE, DENTIST, And manufacturer of Porcelain Teeth No. 176 FIFTH STREET, bet. Green and Walnut, west side, Louisville, Ky. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas. ja14 d3

EDUCATIONAL.

Louisville Female Seminary.

THE next semi-annual session will commence MONDAY, JANUARY 24th. A few more day and boarding pupils can be received. Particular attention given to the Primary Department, Grammar and Arithmetic. MRS. W. B. NOLD. ja18 deod&w2

The Louisville Female College

WILL commence the second session for 1869-'70 January 24, with a full Faculty and ample accommodations. Rev. S. PRETTYMAN, A. M., Pres't. ja16 d1t

$110.

FOR this amount young ladies will receive board, fuel, lights, and tuition in English at the **Shelbyville Female College** for 5 months by entering at the beginning of the 2d session, 25d January, 1870. This is one of the best schools in the State. Rare chance. Send for circular. Address MRS. O. W. STUART, Shelbyville, Ky. ja6 d1m

Hambleton College.

THE summer session of this school will commence third Monday of January, to continue for term of twenty weeks. Entire expense, $101. The school now consists of 130 students and 3 teachers. For particulars address REV. J. W. HEAGEN, Elizabethtown, Ky. dc31 dtFebl

COAL.

Coal! Coal! Coal! I. T. MURPHY & CO.,

WHOLESALE and retail dealers in the best quality of Pittsburg, Cannel, and other coal. Office, No. 120 Third street, near Jefferson, Louisville, Ky. Orders by wagon and railroad solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. ja3 d3m

N. W. HUGHES.

I HAVE re-opened business, under my own name, at No. 80 Third street, bet. Main and Market, where will always be found the best quality of all the coals in the market at the lowest prices. ja3 d1m

Coal! Coal! Coal! JOHN W. BOWSER, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Best Quality of Pittsburg Coal.

OFFICE, No. 99½ East Third street, bet. Market and Jefferson, Louisville, Ky. Orders by railroad and wagons solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. ja1 d3m

DRY GOODS.

Ginghams.

3 CASES Manchester Ginghams; 2 cases Karlston; 2 cases Gordon; 2 cases Lancaster. Just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., 70 and 72 Sixth street. ja16

Lusters, DeLaines, &c.

3 CASES black Lusters, assorted; 3 cases pure Mohair; 4 cases fancy colored Lusters; 100 pcs Empress Cloth, assorted colors; 200 pcs All-Wool DeLaines; Just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., 70 and 72 Sixth street. ja16

Cassimeres, Tweeds, &c.

3 CASES Fancy Cassimeres; 2 cases Cadet mixed; 3 cases Middlesex; 5 cases All-Wool Tweed; 5 cases Cashmerette, assorted colors; Just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., 70 and 72 Sixth street. ja16

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

A. V. DUPONT & CO. HAVE REMOVED TO **NO. 184 MAIN STREET** Between Fifth and Sixth, south side, Formerly occupied by R. A. Robinson & Co. ja18 d6

Notice.

DR. L. POWELL has removed his office to his dwelling house, No. 300 Fourth street, nearly opposite St. Joseph's Infirmary, where his professional services can be commanded any hour of the day or night. ja1 d21

LAWYERS.

F. C. FOX. F. T. FOX JR.

FOX & FOX, Attorneys at Law, No. 160 south side Jefferson st., bet. Fourth & Fifth, LOUISVILLE, KY. ja3 dtf

THO. E. BRAMLETTE. R. T. DURRETT.

BRAMLETTE & DURRETT, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Office at 99½ east side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY. WILL practice in all the Courts, both State and Federal, in this city, and give special attention to cases in the Court of Appeals. se5 dtf

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. H. F. BARNES, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, (Late of Indianapolis, Ind.,) Louisville, Kentucky. OFFICE, Rooms 3 and 4, Mozart Hall Building, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets. Entrance on Fourth street. ja3 d3m

JAMES T. HELM, M. D. OFFICE, Northwest corner of Second and Jefferson streets. Residence, No. 307 Second street, between Gray and Broadway. au18 dtf

CANDIDATES.

For Judge of County Court—Election of August Next.

JEFF. BROWN announces himself a candidate for Judge of the Jefferson County Court at the next August election. ja1 dtf

MISCELLANEOUS.

To the Ladies.

YOUR special attention is called to our sale of millinery goods this morning at 10 o'clock, and at 3 P. M. WHARTON & CO., Auctioneers.

Notice.

TODD COUNTY COURT.

Mrs. Mary A. Burks, Administratrix of Levy Burks, deceased, plaintiff, against Jesse Layne and others, defendants.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Levy Burks, deceased, are required to appear before me at my office, in the town of Elkton, Ky., on or before the 14th day of February, 1870, and prove the same according to law. This December 27, 1869. J. D. CHRISTIAN, Judge Todd Co. Ct. dc30 d1aw4

Hay! Hay!!—Oats! Oats!!

300 TONS No. 1 Hay on the line of the L. & N. R. R. and 5,000 bushels No. 1 Oats in store. CALLAHAN & SON, n9 codtf Corner Ninth and Broadway.

Louisville Chancery Court.

Anna Weyler, Adm'x, vs. G. M. Weyler's Heirs, &c. } No. 22,389.

THE creditors of G. M. Weyler, deceased, are notified to present their claims at my office, proven according to law, on or before the 15th day of February, 1870. ja18 d3 THOS. P. SMITH, Com'r.

Apples and Seed Potatoes.

300 BBLS choice Pink-Eye Potatoes; 100 bbls choice Goodrich; 500 bbls coming on to choice Apples; In store and for sale by QUARRACKER, BENHAM, & CO., ja14 dtf No. 103 Main st., bet. Third & Fourth.

Notice.

I AM authorized to sell a tract of land containing between seven and eight hundred acres, on the Ohio river, in Crittenden county, Ky. Terms easy. R. H. ALEXANDER. ja4 dtf Falls City Tobacco Bank.

Vinegar.

40 BBLS Ballou & Adams' Clarified Vinegar received and for sale by GEO. C. HUNTER & CO., de23 d1m Main, bet. Third and Fourth.

Magnolia Hams and Breakfast Bacon.

FROM and after this date we will brand the word "Magnolia" on the skin side of all our uncanvassed Magnolia Hams and Breakfast Bacon. We have been compelled to adopt this plan to prevent unscrupulous dealers from selling other Hams and Breakfast Bacon and representing them as "Magnolia." None genuine unless branded as above. de22 d1m McFERRAN, ARMSTRONG & CO.

Dr. James Graves & Son

HAVE removed from 228 Market street to their new building, Chestnut and Twenty-fifth streets, where they will continue the manufacture of all their various preparations, and will fill all orders at wholesale prices only. All of their medicines are for sale by druggists. de15 d3m

No More Medicine.

70,000 cures without drugs, by Du Barry's delicious Revalenta Food, of dyspepsia, consumption, fevers, colliques, cough, asthma, debility, constipation, diarrhea, acidity, sleeplessness, nausea, vomiting, heartburn, low spirits, all nervous, bilious, liver and stomach disorders, in old and young. Copies of cures sent gratis. In tins, 1 lb, $1 25; 24 lbs, $18. Also the Revalenta chocolate, $1 50 per pound. C. J. Du Barry & Co., 163 William street, New York, and all druggists and grocers everywhere; in this city by Chamberlin & Co., 219 West Main. no26 d1m

Mules for Sale.

20 head of extra large fat 4-year old Mules and 40 head 14 hands 3 inches 3-years old and fat, for sale at Goshen, Oldham county, Ky. au21 dtf R. WATERS.

Sugar.

450 HHDS. New Orleans, from fair to prime, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD, ja11 71 West Main st., bet. 2d and 3d.

Copper Whisky.

300 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 6 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street, mh8 dtf Bet. Second and Third.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

F. W. Merz against J. W. Putnam } In Chancery, No. 21,536.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JAN. 24, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, viz: A lot of ground situated on the south side of Portland avenue, being part of 5 acre lot No. 16, bounded as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of lot now owned by Putnam; thence east 30 feet along the line of Portland avenue; thence south at right angles 112 feet; thence west 30 feet; thence north 112 feet to the beginning.

Also a certain lot, bounded as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of the above described lot on the south side of Portland avenue; thence along said avenue westwardly 45 feet; thence southwardly 200 feet; thence eastwardly 45 feet to said lot; thence northwardly 200 feet to the beginning.

Terms of Sale—$1,105 34 cash in hand; for the remainder the purchaser will execute two notes, with approved security, bearing interest from date, and secured by lien retained; the 1st one to be due on the 17th day of May, 1870, the second to be due Nov. 17, 1870. F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court. L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies. ja19 d5

Marshal's Sale.

P. Shaughnessy against James Curran. } In Chancery, No. 20,980.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JAN. 24, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 months, the following described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein, to-wit: A lot of ground, with its appurtenances, fronting on the north side of Lytle street, in the city of Louisville, having a front of 25 feet and running back 125 feet the same width northwardly, adjoining on the east a lot heretofore conveyed to M. Sheridan, and being part of 5 acre lot No. 1 in Portland, and conveyed to Curran by Anton Brand.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security. F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court. L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies. ja19 d5

Marshal's Sale.

Mary McCan, Adm'x, against C. Atkinson. } In Chancery, No. 21,508.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

MONDAY, JAN. 24, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 months, A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, on the northeast corner of Madison and Tenth streets, having a front on Madison street of 30 feet and running back 100 feet, or so much thereof as will satisfy the decree herein.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security. F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court. L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts. ja19 d5

Marshal's Sale.

W. F. Miller, against W. D. Perry. } In Chancery, No. 21,955.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

ON MONDAY, JAN. 24, 1870

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, Ky., on a credit of 4 and 6 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, to-wit:

The interest of W. D. Perry in the land of Christiana, bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake in the old road and corner to Margaret Perry; thence westwardly and binding on the north side of the road 6.76 poles to a corner to F. A. Nuckols 19¼ acre tract, and extending back north 80¾ E the same width being parallel to and binding upon western line of Margaret Perry's 7¼ acre tract 169 on an average to Harrod's creek and being all part of lot No. 8. Also, one other tract, bounded as follows, being part of original lot No. 5, commencing at J. R. Perry's corner on the road; thence westwardly and binding on the North line of the road 3¼ poles to the original corner of No. 5 and extending back the same width N 80¾ E 185¾ poles and binding upon the line common to lots 4 and 5 to Harrod's creek.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security. F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court. L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies. ja19 d4

Marshal's Sale.

F. Traegar, against Joel Bradshaw. } In Chancery, No. 21,850

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

MONDAY, JAN. 24, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 and 8 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, to-wit:

A lot of land and the improvements thereon, being the northern 60 feet of lot No. 98 in Preston's enlargement of the city of Louisville, fronting on the west side of Jackson street and extending back west with a 12 foot alley 185 feet, being the same lot conveyed by Francis Preston and wife to Daniel McAllister and others.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security. F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court. L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies. ja19 d4

Wines and Liquors AT WHOLESALE.

Krug Champagne Wine;
Sherry, Madeira, and Port,
French Cognac Brandy;
Pure Apple and Peach Brandy;
Pure Bourbon Glen Lea Kentucky Whiskies;
Walker's Tonic Bitters;
Jamaica Rum;
Pure old Irish Whisky;
Walker's Cocktail Bitters.

The Champagne just received. The Wines and Liquors are pure, old, and fine. W. H. WALKER & CO., 25 Main st., bet. First and Second, de21 Louisville, Ky.

E. HUTCHISON & CO., BANKERS, Harrodsburg Ky.,

BUY and sell Exchange on all the principal cities. Highest price paid for Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds. Deposits received and interest paid on same. Discount day every Saturday. The firm of E. Hutchison & Co. is composed of the following named persons, and they are individually liable and responsible for all deposits made with the Bank, thereby making it doubly sure, as they represent property, in the aggregate, worth not less than four hundred thousand dollars:

E. Hutchison, A. G. Kyle, C. A. Hardin, Dr. Wm. Campbell, R. R. Gaither, J. S. Burris, J. H. L. Bonta, E. Burris, B. B. Campbell, J. B. Hutchison. de23 d2m

TO SHOE DEALERS.

THE LOUISVILLE SHOE FACTORY, for the manufacture of Ladies', Misses', and Children's fine Boots and Shoes, is in successful operation. Prices reduced to correspond with the recent decline in gold. Send for sample or price list. R. L. STEVENS, N. E. cor. Market and Third, second floor. dei deod2m

Knabe & Co's GREAT SOUTHERN PIANO

A large invoice just received—cheap for cash by **LOUIS TRIPP,** my27 deodtf NO. 118 MAIN ST.

C. CAMPBELL, MERCHANT TAILOR, NO. 68 THIRD STREET, BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET. Scott's Report of Fashions for sale. ap19 d3m

1870.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL

An Organ of National Democratic Government, Free Trade, Progressive Commerce, Western and Southern Domestic Economy, Civilization, and Peace.

1870.

THE approaching advent of a new year furnishes an occasion for placing before the notice of the public in a full and compendious form the plans and prospects of the COURIER-JOURNAL for the immediate future: and, also, for explaining somewhat of its character and antecedents as a popular newspaper.

ITS SPHERE OF USEFULNESS.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL is a consolidated edition of three of the oldest and most widely-circulated newspapers in the Union viz: The LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, the LOUISVILLE COURIER, and the LOUISVILLE DEMOCRAT. The consolidation dates from the 8th of November, 1868. No paper in the West or South is read by a larger audience, and no paper in America has a range of circulation which is so extensive. The COURIER-JOURNAL goes to every State and Territory of the Union, and to every city and almost every town in Europe. It has a greater circle of readers in Tennessee, Texas, Kentucky, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Indiana than any paper published in those States. In Georgia, Alabama, Illinois, and Missouri it is popularly known. Its patronage is every day increasing. Its sphere of influence is everywhere broadening.

ITS CHARACTER AND CONTENTS

THE COURIER-JOURNAL is printed on one of the largest newspaper sheets in America, and its great area of space is covered by able and brilliant leaders upon current affairs, political and social; by witty and pungent paragraphs; by careful literary criticisms and genial every-day essays; by full and faithful reviews of commerce, manufactures and agriculture; by exact, complete and reliable compilations of the freshest news, foreign and domestic, all furnished by the largest and most efficient corps of writers, reporters and correspondents ever employed upon a press of the South or the West. It is a text-book for the politician. It is a handbook for the farmer. It is a record for the merchant. It is a journal for the mechanic. It is a companion for the fireside. It is an almanac for all, universal in the variety and unlimited in the quantity of its contents, which are prepared not only with special reference to the interests of the South and West, but with special care and chastity with reference to the family circle. Special attention given to Commercial and Market reports—full, voluminous and reliable, not only of our own, but all the important markets of the country. We have special correspondents at Washington, New York, and other important points, who keep us fully advised of everything of interest in respect to the commercial and political world. The dispatches printed in this paper are procured at a cost exceeding $30,000 a year.

All letters should be addressed to

COURIER-JOURNAL COMPANY, LOUISVILLE, KY.

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One month	1 25

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Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, or when these can not be procured by mail at our risk, in the latter instance the money to be inclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

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MEDICAL.

DR. LANCASTER

HAS had more experience in his "specialty" than any other physician in America, and has cured in Louisville alone upwards of 15,000 cases. GONORRHEA cured in from two to five days. SYPHILIS, Gleet, Stricture, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Itch, &c., cured in half the usual time. SPERMATORRHEA, Impotency, Pain in the Back, and all troubles arising from Self-Abuse, positively and speedily cured.

MEDICINE FURNISHED

In all cases, saving extravagant prices charged by druggists, which usually amount to several times our whole charges.

We have devoted twenty years to the study of this branch of medicine, and treat by the very latest and most approved method.

Those seeking medical advice ought to know that many who pretend to be "doctors" are not graduates of medicine, and have no right to practice. Dr. L.'s diploma hangs in his office, and thousands of other testimony will be shown to patients.

FEMALE DISEASES treated with EMINENT SUCCESS. Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Painful Menstruation, &c., speedily cured.

FEMALE PILLS (Sugar-coated)—A positive remedy for all obstructions. Price $2.

Best quality of Male Safes, 50c each—5 for $2.

Medical Pamphlet sent FREE.

Office, 148½ First st., near Market. Consultation FREE. Patients treated by mail or express. Hours—8 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. ja30 dtf

Hooping Cough Can be Cured.

DR. J. R. DUNCAN'S Hooping Cough Specific is warranted to CURE Hooping Cough in SIX DAYS. One bottle will CURE a case. Price $2 per bottle. Address J. R. DUNCAN, M. D., ja22 deod3* Franklin, Ky.

TRADE MARK — $500 REWARD is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of Catarrh which he can not cure. Sold by druggists or sent by mail for 60 cents. A pamphlet on Catarrh free. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, 595 Main St. Buffalo, N. Y.

SELLERS' IMPERIAL COUGH SIRUP,

For COUGHS, COLDS, WHOOPING-COUGH, HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA, and DISEASE of the THROAT, LUNGS, &c. The best known remedy for all PULMONARY COMPLAINTS. Contains no SPIRITUOUS INGREDIENT, and may be used in all cases with the UTMOST CONFIDENCE.

A PHYSICIAN'S TESTIMONY.

Lenora, Michigan.

R. E. Sellers—Dear Sir: I have used Dr. Sellers' "Imperial Cough Sirup" considerably for the last year, and believe it to be the best article of its kind in use, and fully equal to its recommendations.

W. R. LINCOLN, M. D.

JOHN F. HENRY, 8 College Place, New York. Proprietor's Agent. se30 d&wlm

Galen's Head Dispensary.

Office No. 73 Jefferson street, between Second and Third, LOUISVILLE, KY.

ESTABLISHED 1850, and chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky, 1861, "for the treatment of all diseases of the urinary and generative organs of both sexes," including spermatorrhea or seminal weakness from early errors, gonorrhea, gleet, stricture, varicocele, syphilis in all its stages, affections of the kidneys and bladder, and the diseases of women.

A Medical Pamphlet, containing sixty large pages and numerous illustrations on a new method of treating the above diseases without mercury, and important advice on marriage, &c., sent under seal for 25 cents. GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY, ja15 d Louisville, Ky.

RAILROADS.

Louisville and Nashville —AND— MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD LINE.

Trains run to and from Louisville as follows:

Leave.	[Nov. 14, 1869.]	Arrive
7:20 A. M.	Nashville, Memphis & N. O. Mail	10:00 P. M.
4:30 P. M.	Memphis, N. O. & Mobile Express	9:05 A. M.
12:35 A. M.	Nashv & Southeastern Exp Mail	1:35 P. M.
8:30 A. M.	Richmond & Mt. Vernon Ex. Mail	3:05 P. M.
3:15 P. M.	Bardstown Accommodation	8:20 A. M.

☞ Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile Express, and Nashville and Southeastern Express Mail run daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

☞ For Through Tickets, Baggage Checks, and information as to Sleeping Cars, Through Connections with Railroad and Stage Lines, &c., apply at Ticket Offices, corner Third and Main streets, corner Fourth and Main streets, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, Galt House, and at Depot, corner Ninth and Broadway. ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Supt. n14 dtf

Louisville & Indianapolis R. R. Line. J., M. & I. R. R.

PASSENGERS taking this route arrive in Eastern cities eleven hours in advance of those taking United States mail-boat same day.

Trains leave the Jeffersonville depot (immediately opposite Louisville) as follows:

7:00 A. M. Chicago Express. 9:28 A. M. New York Express. 2:30 P. M. for all points north, east, and west. 11:00 P. M. New York and St. Louis express (Sunday nights at 10 P. M.)

Baggage checked through to all principal points. Silver Palace (day and night) cars on the 9:30 A. M. train run through to New York, via Cambridge City, Columbus, and Pittsburg, without change. Through car will leave on 2:30 P. M. train on Sunday. Elegant sleeping cars on 2:30 P. M. train, through to Chicago WITHOUT CHANGE. Elegant sleeping cars on 2:30 P. M. train, through to ST. LOUIS WITHOUT CHANGE.

Tickets for sale at the Galt House, Louisville, Willard's Hotel, and at the office, cor. Third and Main sts. HORACE SCOTT, May 7, 1869—ie18 dtf General Supt.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

☞ Business Cards will be inserted in this column at the rate of $2 00 per Line per month.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK, manufactured by SNEAD, SAYRE, & O'BRIAN, Fourteenth, between Grayson and Walnut sts. ja25 d1f

JONES, WAREHOUSE & CO., [illegible] and U. S. Bonded Warehouse, 3 W. Main.

JONES, R. R., Tobacco Manufacturer, No. 470 north side Market, bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

JOYCE & KARINS, Marble Works, No. 163 north side Jefferson st., bet. Third & Fourth.

LOUISVILLE SALT HOUSE, 91 and 93 Main st., bet. Main and river. STEIN & DOERN, Prop'rs.

LANEDAVID—Cast-iron Worker, 173 & 175 Main street, north side, bet. Twelfth & Thirteenth.

LONG & BRO.—Manufacturers of Rattan and Split-bottom Chairs, 174 and 176 E. Market st.

McELFATRICK, J. B., Architect, No. 140 Main street, below Fourth, Louisville, Ky.

MOUNT W. J.—Manufacturer and Dealer in Saddlery, &c. 70 Jefferson st., Louisville, Ky.

MORTON JOHN P. & CO.—Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers, Book and Job Printers, 156 West Main street.

HOTELS.

J. WOODSON BURTON, Late of Perryville, Ky. J. W. STOCKTON, Louisville, Ky.

U. S. HOTEL, Louisville, Ky., BURTON & STOCKTON........ PROPRIETORS. This Hotel has been REFITTED AND FURNISHED. oc17 dtf

POPULAR TRAVEL.

Market St. and Old Portland Lines.

1869-Winter Arrangement.-1870

OFFICE OF CITIZENS' PASSENGER RAILWAY CO.

ON and after Monday, December 20, 1869, the cars of this company will run as follows:

MARKET STREET LINE.

Leave Depot, Thirteenth and Market st., at 5¾ A. M. Returning, leave Twentieth st. at 6 A. M. and Woodland Garden at 6 A. M., and regularly from each of the above points every 4 minutes during the day.

OLD PORTLAND LINE.

Leave Depot, Thirteenth and Market sts., at 5¾ A. M. Returning, leave Ferry Landing at Portland at 6 A. M., and on the arrival of each ferry-boat, or every ten minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

The night cars will run regularly as above on Market street every 10 minutes, the last car leaving Woodland Garden at 12 o'clock. ☞ Special cars will be run for the accommodation of parties on either road after the regular business, on application at the office or to the Assistant Superintendent.

The directors of this company, with a desire to accommodate the citizens, and in return for their liberal patronage, are determined to keep up the reputation of these lines as being the "best regulated lines of street cars in the West," and to incur any outlay for the comfort and convenience to the public, and to the benefit of our city.

By order of the President and Board of Directors. de30 d1m S. M. ELDRIDGE, Sec'y.

GEO. HANCOCK. W.M. JOHNSTON. R. H. McDONALD. J. C. JOHNSTON.

HANCOCK, JOHNSTON & CO., Real Estate and Collecting Agents AND ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Office in Mozart building, cor. Fourth & Jefferson sts., LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE collection of debts, enforcement of claims, charge of estates, examination of titles, conveyancing, and all matters pertaining to real estate in Louisville and elsewhere, promptly attended to. Cotton and sugar plantations and unimproved lands in the south for sale or exchange. Reliable local agents in all sections of the South to exhibit property to purchasers and make examination of titles. Facilities for making purchases and sales surpassed by none. ja13 d1m

GERMAN BANK AND Insurance Company.

A CALL of 20 per cent. on the Capital Stock of the German Bank and Insurance Company is hereby made payable on or before the 22d day of January, by order of the Board of Directors. PIERRE VIGLINI, Sec'y. ja8 d20

Iron, Nails, Steel, Horse-shoes, Anvils, Vises, Blacksmiths' Tools, WAGON AND PLOW MATERIAL, All kinds for sale at lowest rates. **Kentucky Rolling Mill Company,** ja15 d3m 201 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

HARDIE & ROBINSON, Commission Merchants, And General Agents for the sale of Western Produce, No. 7 Central Block, Water Street, SELMA, ALA.

PROMPT sales and immediate remittances guaranteed. ☞ No charge made for storage. References—Messrs. Todd & Richardson, Hughes, Gooles & Co., W. A. Richardson & Son, O. W. Thomas & Co. oc15 d3m

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J. KINZEN. R. ROSEN.

KINZEN & ROSEN, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS

Market st., north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh, LOUISVILLE, KY. An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Will rent, and let the rent of new pianos go in part payment.

HILL'S GOLD PEN MANUFACTORY.

No. 84 FOURTH STREET, between Main and Market, Louisville, Ky. Pens repointed for 50c. Price List sent free. Andrew R. C. HILL & CO.

STENCIL BRANDS CUT TO ORDER

MATERIA MEDICA

Contains no more acknowledged powerful and effective medicines than those of the vegetable kingdom. At the same time it is a fact beyond dispute that such medicines leave in the human system no bad effects. Therefore, it should be man's study to avoid all medicines that in any form contain the least part of any of the many mercurial and arsenical preparations.

EDWARD WILDER'S

STOMACH BITTERS

Is purely vegetable. It acts on the sick and enfeebled like a charm, giving them renewed vigor and strength. The old and the young, as also ladies confined to the house, ought to use it freely, as there is nothing that gives such appetite, at once bringing up the tone of the stomach, thereby giving health and vigor to the system.

EDWARD WILDER'S

SARSAPARILLA & POTASH

Is a rare combination, such as the world has never before seen or known. All sorts of old chronic affections and scrofulous diseases disappear by its use as if by magic, and the cure of these obnoxious diseases is rapid, certain, and complete.

EDWARD WILDER'S

COMPOUND

Extract of Wild Cherry

Has the happiest effect on consumptives, causing them freely to expectorate, thereby giving them instant relief and comfort, and in cases of cough or severe cold it is indispensible, and should always be kept in the house.

EDWARD WILDER'S

Chill Tonic

Adds and brings in a new era in medicine. It is purely vegetable, and not only cures Chills and Fever and Fever and Ague, but restores the blood to its proper consistency, and rids the system entirely of the malaria.

EDWARD WILDER'S

Family Pills!

Are not intended as a griping, powerful purgative, but as a mild and searching cathartic—searching out and bringing forth from the system all that makes ill health, and leaving it cleansed and strong.

EDWARD WILDER'S

MOTHERS'

WORM SYRUP

Is what its name denotes—a true mother's friend. It does away with the nauseous dose of vermifuge and with the poisonous effects of all worm candy. It is a pure syrup, perfectly harmless in its nature, and is warranted in all cases to relieve the little sufferers of worms.

EDWARD WILDER'S MEDICINES

Are made and compounded in the most scientific manner, and are the most powerful known in the vegetable kingdom; and are warranted not only to cure all the diseases for which they are recommended, but to eradicate them from the system and leave it in the fullness of its vigor and strength. They are alike prescribed and used by the ablest and most learned medical men and by the ministry, and in no instance have they ever been known to fail in performing a rapid and certain cure.

EDWARD WILDER & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

215 (Marble Front) Main Street,

Louisville, Ky.

☞ Get Edward Wilder's Free Almanal for 1870.

☞ For sale by all dealers.

ja1 deod&weowly

Courier-Journal.

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 20, 1870.

ROUND-ABOUT.

I.

Art and Science.

A fine biographical sketch of Leutze accompanied by a portrait of him appears in the German Journal "Ueber Land und Meer." Adalbert Stifter, the Austrian author, is to be honored by having his name chiseled and the letters gilded on one of the rocks in the mountains of Bohemia, which is twelve hundred feet high, and can be seen for miles around. American pictures did not make much stir at the recent exposition in Munich. The "German Art Journal" says: "The Americans have only very recently been added to the list of those nations which produce works of art. Indeed, so far as native Americans are concerned, their artistic faculty appears to be quite feebly developed, probably suppressed by the prevailing tendency of the American mind towards politics and speculations." Folingsby and Healy are commended, the landscapes pronounced mediocre, and Bierstadt and Kauffman (German Americans) are mentioned, but not in flattering terms. Dr. Canier has been awarded the Marquis d'Orches' twenty thousand franc prize "for discovering the simplest method of the existence of death in the human body." He "places the body in a dark room and holds one of the hands in front of a lamp. If the edges of the finger are semi-transparent, with a slight red tinge, there is still life; if they are hard and dark to the edge, death is certain."

II.

"Show Your Tickets."

Those who have had occasion to do much railroad traveling realize what an intolerable annoyance it is to be continuously called on to show their tickets by the officious and gold-chained, embroidered-shirt-bosomed conductors, who, "dressed in a little brief authority," insist, often in an offensive manner, that the passenger shall show his ticket, and if the unlucky traveler has mislaid it will stop the train then and there and in a burst of virtuous vigilance for the company's interests put him off at some wretched little way-station. Sometimes the ticket has been already shown several times and then lost. The protestations of the helpless traveler to this effect, to the railway autocrat, go for nothing. He is treated as a sneak-thief would be, and forced off of the train. Now much of this nuisance is not the fault of the conductor, who has his orders from the company, and must obey them; but it is the fault of the company. A system should be inaugurated by which the exhibition of the ticket upon entering the train would secure the passenger from further molestation, and, until this is done, "show your tickets" will be the fire-bell in the night which will disturb the peace of all railway travelers, and any one will be liable to be put off in the woods if he mislays his ticket after showing it a dozen times.

IV.

"Ten Minutes for Dinner."

There are many amiable, thrifty housewives who feel a certain pride in having their meals served to the minute, but a still greater satisfaction in having them disposed of with as little time as possible, the table cleared, everything made tidy as if nothing had occurred, and the men of the family out of the house. Some adepts in this species of housekeeping can get through the most important event of the day in twenty minutes and have everything looking just as it did twenty-one minutes before the legerdemain method of dining had commenced. A man who has been accustomed all of his life to taking time to eat and digest his dinner, who wooes and wins one of these uncomfortably bustling, stirring young women, has a hard time of it drilling his stomach into the habit of receiving and disposing of a dinner in fourteen minutes which it has hitherto had at least an hour to dispose of. Hence dyspepsia, irritability, hard words, and sour looks, and, of course, tears in the eyes of the model housekeeper, who has been taught the mysteries of that art by a good, old-fashioned mother, and wonders why it is that her lord's appetite is fickle and delicate. There is such a thing, too, as making meals mere incidents in the day and everything subservient to their regularity and dispatch.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

GEN. ROSECRANS is in New York.

HUGGING set to music is the latest definition of waltzing.

ALEXANDER DUMAS carries newspapers in Elyria, Ohio.

MR. EDWIN BOOTH saw Fechter in "Ruy Blas" last Saturday night.

THE York Telegram says that Mark Twain is to be married in February.

THE King of Bavaria, they say in Munich, lately tried to commit suicide.

BEUST receives an annual salary of one hundred and ten thousand florins.

MISS ALIDA TOPP'S recent tour was very satisfactory in a pecuniary point of view.

"RIDDLES of Love" is the title of Sidney Blanchard's new novel in London Society.

"THE Crown Diamonds" is suggested as a title for the novel upon which ex-Queen Isabella is said to be engaged.

VIVIER, the horn player, is among the celebrities now in Egypt. He played the horn at the Khedive's banquet to Lesseps.

THE Prince and Princess of Wales have printed the diary kept by them all the while they were up the Nile. The first edition, of four copies, is already exhausted.

FIELD-MARSHAL Radetzky was the last possessor of the Grand Cross of the Russian Order of St. George, which has just been conferred on King William of Prussia.

ONE of the latest curiosities of advertising is the following, which recently appeared in the Philadelphia Ledger: "A lady wants to take in washing at her house, —— street."

MR. WM. MACKENZIE, of Glasgow, is now publishing a magnificent "County History of the United Kingdom," in the form of a series of volumes relating to the several counties.

DR. A. S. DILLON, of Prince Edward, Va., died on the 8th at his residence, near Farmville. He was the son of Edward Dillon, deceased, the intimate friend and correspondent of John Randolph.

LADY HARRIETTE COWPER, the widow of the famous Count D'Orsay, recently died in Paris. She was the daughter of Lady Blessington, whom she was justified in despising, if report spoke true.

SESSI, the new Paris sensation, who is sometimes called "the blonde Patti," has been secured for the Royal Italian Opera in London for the next season. Signor Vianesi is to be the conductor of the orchestra.

FREDERIC COWAN, a young composer, aged seventeen, has given a concert in London at which he produced an elaborate symphony of his own composition. The work is highly spoken of by the London press.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON is called by a recent Tory writer in England "one of the noblest, wisest and most sagacious of the statesmen and soldiers of the American Revolution, the great chief of the Federalists, and principal framer of the Constitution."

THE current derivation and meaning of the words Holy Grail are contradicted by Sir George Bowyer in a London paper. He says that "the true interpretation of the word Sangreal in the original legend is not Holy Grail, but sang real; that is to say real blood, meaning the real blood in the sacrament of the altar."

DR. PAUL SCHOEPPE has had published in the Baltimore Wecker, a German newspaper, a statement to the effect that he is not the same Dr. Schoeppe mentioned by Dr. Gneist, in his letter from Berlin, as having been imprisoned in that city for forgery. This card is signed by Louis Faber, "second Mayor of Carlisle," and two other friends of Dr. Schoeppe, but the communication is in the handwriting of Schoeppe.

"THERE may be," says the Detroit Tribune, "some of the handsome and rich young idiotesses of New York dying for want of a Count or a Lord for a husband. For the gratification of such, we will inform them where there is a Count; and not only where he is now, but where he will be for two years. This titled personage is Count Behrendas, now serving a two years' term in the Ohio State prison, at Columbus, for burglary in Dayton last summer."

MRS. AMES, in her Independent "Budget," says that Mr. Whittier sent a copy of his "New England Ballads" as a Christmas gift to his friends of many years, Alice and Phoebe Cary, making these lyrics of his life doubly dear by this inscription on the fly-leaf:

"To Alice and Phoebe Cary.
Who from the farm-fields singing came
The song whose echo now is fame,
And to the great false city took
The honest hearts of Clovernook,
And made their home beside the sea
The trysting place of Liberty.
"From their old friend,
"JOHN G. WHITTIER."

MISS ADELAIDE PHILLIPPS sent her sister Matilda to Europe last year, and the latter is now studying under the direction of Signor Garcia in London. A correspondent writes that Miss Matilda has made wonderful progress, and promises to attain great eminence in the lyric world. She will remain in pupilage another year, and then return home. She recently sang at a soiree, and her wonderful execution and fine dramatic abilities so impressed a manager present that he made a very liberal offer of a professional engagement to cover a period of ten years. The offer was declined, as Miss Phillipps intends making her *debut* in America.

IMMIGRATION IN KENTUCKY.

A REVIEW OF OUR LABOR SYSTEM, PAST, PRESENT AND PROSPECTIVE.

THE NEGRO, THE CHINAMAN AND THE EUROPEAN.

Curious and Interesting Researches Into the History and Metaphysics of Work and Work People.

Address of Colonel Blanton Duncan in the Hall of the Capitol, by Special Invitation of the House of Representatives.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

FRANKFORT, Jan. 18.

After some preliminary remarks, and the assertion that such a subject should be considered impartially and not in a partisan light, the speaker thus defined

THE STATUS OF KENTUCKY.

We in Kentucky have suffered less from the change than the people of many other States. Our negro population was small in proportion to the whites. So far we have had a smaller quantity of labor to provide for because of two reasons:

First—White population has come to us from Southern as well as Northern States, and the immigration of negroes has almost equaled their exodus.

Secondly—We have escaped the political agitation consequent upon the newly-conferred privileges to the blacks of suffrage and officeholding.

That bauble has dazzled the imagination of the colored element elsewhere, and has seduced them from their former steady habits of labor, changing them in too many instances from faithful servants and efficient producers into politicians and worthless drones.

In Kentucky this source of discord will soon spring up when the Fifteenth amendment is declared adopted. That will take place during the coming summer, and the crop of 1870 will be neglected by the aspiring colored voters. Their fondness for secret societies and parades is already evinced in Louisville and other cities. It requires only the incitement of an actual law, without any aid from demagogues, to fan this spark into a full blown blaze. In the August election we shall probably have 40,000 colored voters participating therein, and the political excitement just at the time of maturing of the crops, cannot fail to be very detrimental to the agricultural and labor interests of the State.

The other Southern States have gone through their chrysalis condition, whilst our butterfly is just upon the eve of hatching. Wise legislation is absolutely necessary upon our part to provide for the evils which the experience of the past five years has taught other people to ameliorate if it has been impossible to completely remedy them.

In 1860 there were in the cotton States 2,800,000 slaves, of whom it was estimated one half were between the ages of 15 and 55. Deducting 100,000 for house servants and others in cities and towns who were not engaged in producing cotton, and we estimate 1,300,000 as the actual force employed in agriculture. To-day there will not be found over one half that number in the field. Consequently, besides the 400,000 whites who have died from disease or battle, the South requires 600,000 hands at least to reinstate the normal ante-bellum condition of labor.

Thousands of negroes congregate about the towns and cities, and in Kentucky more than one-fourth of the number in the State have gathered around Louisville and Lexington, thereby lessening to that extent the agricultural yield. In many cases the females do not work even in the country. This loss can be appreciated from the fact that in the olden time the women were the best cotton pickers.

DIMINUTION OF NEGRO LABOR.

Each successive year the number of negro laborers will become smaller, and their production will be less. There are few young negroes to be seen any where, and the rising generation is not trained to work. There is a strong and growing inclination to seek other methods of support than the tedious and continuous labor incidental to cotton planting. The thoughtless, thriftless and improvident characteristics of the negro are known to all of us. It required the restraint of a master and all the aid of legislation to check their disposition to acquire licentious and idle habits. The spirit of the age has reversed all this, and unrestrained by legal prohibitions or any authority whatever (because he is the law-maker now), the privilege is conceded to every freedman of doing exactly as he pleases.

The old-trained hands are the only positive reliance of the agricultural interest to-day. When the next generation takes their places, decimated as the race will be, there is no hope of the South maintaining from that source its present supply of cotton.

EXTINCTION OF THE NEGRO RACE.

Statistics in the United States have shown that it is only a question of time to extinguish the free negro. In Massachusetts there were about 10,000 in 1863, the greater portion of whom were in or near Boston. From 1858 to 1865 the births among them were 113 and the deaths 376 in Boston. In all the Northern States, from 1840 to 1850, the accretion from natural increase, runaway slaves, manumitted, &c., was only 3 per cent., 215,968, increasing in ten years to 233,248. The estimate is made that the race has diminished in the United States at least one-third since 1860. And it is not surprising when one sees the total want of foresight which pervades the entire race when attacked with illness. It was the master's interest to enforce prompt attention in all medical cases. The habit was thereby engendered in the negro of being attended to and cared for and notified when he ought to be physicked. Now, in many cases, unfortunately, they have no money to pay for medicine nor for a physician's prescription, and often neglect themselves until it is too late to cure them. In the case of children and the aged it is far worse. They are troublesome and an expense. They are neglected and they die. There are not one-fourth the average number of children from one to four years old in negro families that there was in 1860 or previous years. I speak from personal observation, as well as from cumulative testimony. This is a sufficient fact upon which to figure out their utter extinction, irrespective of other causes. It is the current belief throughout the South, though a feeling of kindness and pity exists for the unfortunate race. But preparations are being made for all the contingencies, which betoken the utter destruction of the former laboring class, and the substitution in its stead of another.

THE FREEDMAN'S AMBITION.

The freedman seems anxious everywhere to set up for himself as a landed proprietor. There is an increasing repugnance to work in numbers on plantations. The new-born freedom it savors of the old slave life too much, and especially is it a matter of pride to make ladies of their wives and daughters and to exempt them from field work. The rights of property are not yet thoroughly understood; perhaps never will be.

In many sections of the South those who formerly raised ample supplies of meat and stock of every description have abandoned all further attempts and rely entirely upon the markets of the West. Cause, destructiveness of the negroes.

A large wholesale dealer in Louisville informs me this week that the transactions in cheap shot-guns, at $8 and $10, are enormous, and that the country dealers can scarcely supply the demand. The negroes would prefer at any time to fish or hunt for a subsistence.

RETROGRESSION OF THE RACE.

With the fate of Jamaica before their eyes, it can scarcely be wondered that Southern communities look for a retrogression of the negro, and a relapse into the habits of his ancestors. For two thousand years there has been no visible change in Africa. From the works of Bruce, Speke, Livingstone, Belzoni, and Burton you will find a uniform testimony that the race to-day presents the same hideous features of besotted ignorance, superstition, vice, and cruelty. What you read of one tribe applies to the whole. There is no sense of decency, no shame, no idea of honesty. We have cultivated the race in America, and yet, after the lapse of generations and an intimate association with a superior race, the masses have never shown capacity to rise above the condition of "hewers of wood and drawers of water." Statistics prove an average diminution of nine ounces of brain as compared with the whites. Therefore, it is a fearful additional feature of the Southern problem, that the negro race may not only be lost as an element of labor, but that it may also resolve itself into the terrible characteristics of its progenitors.

COOLIES IN THE WEST INDIES.

In the English West Indies the freed African lived in idleness and the rich colonies became deserts. To redeem the lands forced labor is now imported in the shape of coolies. Slavery in its worst aspect flourishes in those *free* colonies. The Blue Book gives official information that the negro is "lazy and improvident. No dependence can be placed upon the negro, who is only free to be idle and useless." In Mauritius alone 200,000 coolies had been imported in 1865. All these facts have demonstrated to the complete conviction of every intelligent mind that the colored race cannot be depended upon to cultivate the lands of the South.

ABUNDANCE OF MONEY.

After the sale of this crop there will be an abundance of capital throughout the South to secure a supply of labor. The only point to be determined will be their systems of immigration and the sources from which to derive a constant stream to fill up the uncultivated fields, which now require one million hands in the cotton States alone to restore the force of 1860.

LAND SYSTEM CHANGED.

The landed proprietors have made up their minds to a total change of former operations. The method is being rapidly adopted of dividing large plantations into many small ones. Each year will increase the number of small cultivators, employing from three to ten hands.

A MISTAKEN IDEA.

It is a mistaken idea that cotton is a difficult or complicated crop, which the white race cannot cultivate.

WHITE LABOR FOR THE SOUTH.

White immigrants from any other country would soon learn from practical experience the best method of cultivation. Every year a good working white man can make and pick out ten bales of cotton, with enough provisions besides to supply his family. I assert that not only can white labor be made productive everywhere in the South, except in a few malarial districts of small dimensions, but that the white man can perform more labor in the year there than he does in the North and West, and the health of the sober and prudent is equally as good. Now for facts to prove this: From Blodgett's Climatology of the United States, in a record of twenty years, the average of extreme heat in each month was—

June—New Orleans, 93; St. Louis, 98.
July—New Orleans, 96.6; St. Louis, 98.
August—New Orleans, 94; St. Louis, 95.
September—New Orleans, 93; St. Louis, 92.5.

The mean summer heat was—

Augusta, Ga.	80.8	Philadelphia	80.3
Natchez	79.9	Milton, Ind.	78.4
Camden, S. C.	78.4	Fort Madison, Iowa	78.1
Huntsville, Ala.	75.6	Athens, Ill	76.2

In the census of 1860 the population to one death was—

Alabama	74	Connecticut	74
Florida	78	Maine	81
Georgia	81	New York	62
Louisiana	57	Massachusetts	57
Kentucky	86	Indiana	87
Mississippi	64	Rhode Island	68
North Carolina	84	Illinois	87
South Carolina	71	Kansas	73

Now there is nothing in this showing to prevent white labor, and from hundreds of attested cases during the past year I could prove the lucrative yield to the industrious whites.

KENTUCKY'S POSITION AND INTEREST.

Kentucky has ever sympathized with her Southern sisters in their difficulties. When their interests needed encouragement or a helping hand, the people of Kentucky have never been backward. It was not only our will but our interest thus to act, for our trade is with the South, and ever will be. The Southern States will increase with rapid strides in wealth and population. We who have evinced sincere and earnest desire to advance their interests will certainly be the recipients of grateful reciprocity. And it is wise to prepare ourselves for the increasing trade which will yearly and unceasingly flow into our State if we have capacity to attend to it.

A new era has come upon us with the abolition of slavery. Unless we bestir ourselves we shall be left far behind by those States even which have suffered most.

LORD PALMERSTON.

In 1865 I heard Lord Palmerston respond in the House of Commons to a question thus: "The influence of England depended upon its strength, its power to defend itself, its resources, its progress in the arts and sciences; these were the only things that made a country great." Shall we not take this as our text to make Kentucky great? A State can only make its influence weighty by its population, its wealth and its success. As in life, the touch-stone of merit is success. So it is with States as well as individuals. The fame of States or individuals is but the synonym of success in any particular sphere.

WHAT THE SOUTH IS DOING.

I have shown that the South has full appreciation of its wants, and that it will promptly act in regard thereto. In Louisiana Dr. Noyes, a Northern man, is at the head of the Bureau, and busy as a bee, with a full knowledge where the honey is, and quite as active in securing it. In Alabama Mr. Keffer, another Northern man, is equally engaged in demonstrating throughout Europe the superior advantages of her soil and her climate. South Carolina has had her distinguished citizen, Gen. Waggener, at work. He proposes to tap an entirely new field; Italy from the Adriatic, and Germany and adjacent countries through Trieste, the port of Austria.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINES.

These States are moving also to establish direct lines of American ships as the easiest method of turning immigration Southward. Several ports will soon be in direct communication with Europe. The only American line is that established by Mr. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. The Mediterranean and Oriental Company is organizing also with a capital of twenty millions. Admiral Jansen is attempting to induce the Dutch company, whose capital of fourteen millions will be unemployed next year, when its connection with the East India Government ceases, to establish a line from Norfolk. Gen. Fremont has almost completed arrangements with French capitalists to run a line from Norfolk to Auvers.

OUR DISADVANTAGE.

The cotton States have one great advantage over us. Their public lands are not exhausted.

Alabama still has	6,790,996	acres.
Mississippi "	4,828,069	"
Louisiana "	6,552,891	"
Arkansas "	11,574,430	"
Florida "	17,424,438	"

Whilst Texas has over seventy millions belonging to herself. The homestead and preemption laws of the United States afford an easy means to the immigrant of becoming at once a thrifty farmer in any of the States where the public lands are still unsold.

AMERICAN CUSTOM.

It was the custom of the Roman Republic to send forth its soldiers and citizens to create States and provinces in harmony with the mother country. The United States, on the contrary, are the great receivers of people from all quarters of the old world. We Americanize these new-comers, and draw in their children to as perfect a conformity as is possible to the full spirit of the republic. We change their nature; we transform them. To one who has seen the laboring masses in Europe toiling in the fields and blackened by sun and exposure, it does seem marvellous that a single generation in America should produce a distinct race, totally different from the progenitor abroad.

A HOMOGENEOUS RACE.

The statesman would say that a homogeneous race would be the best and most certain reliance for the stability, peace, and prosperity of any State. We don't want muscle alone; we require those who work with their brains as well as with their hands. Where will we look for those requisites? Let us go back to our ancestral shores and seek there the men who speak the English language. The Hon. Austin Baldwin, in a late letter published in the COURIER-JOURNAL, urges their great superiority, and especially for Kentucky uses, and he shows the facility of inducing them to come by the hundred thousand. We get them here for about $60, railroad fare to Cincinnati included.

KENTUCKY FARMS.

In many of the counties of Kentucky good land can be bought for five dollars an acre. The average of the whole State by the Auditor's report is only $10 30. In thirty-four counties it is considerably less than five dollars. Immigrants who can remain in old settlements, where every want can be conveniently supplied, would not think of going to the wilds of the far West if land could be purchased at moderate rates. The agents of Northern roads in Europe receive fifteen per cent. upon the amounts sold by them; therefore it is to their interest to send the immigrants as far West as possible. When information is given about Kentucky, thousands could be induced to come here, who now ignorantly would travel to the bleak prairies of the Northwest.

THE ENGLISH LABORER.

From my own observation in England, the laboring classes are magnificently developed in their physical proportions. We study carefully the best methods of keeping our cattle and horses in splendid order and of the best breeds. Why should we not pay more attention to the importation of the men and women whose grandchildren may have in their hands the shaping perhaps of the State's policy and destiny? One sees in every part of Great Britain the ruddy checked children of the rustic population, with health plainly marked in every lineament. Men are considered in their prime at sixty, and women at forty. This is the race from which we promise, full of stamina and hardy as their ancient oaks.

NO IMPROMPTU COOKS.

Among them we do not find impromptu cooks to spoil our food and to ruin our stomachs with the villainous preparations too much in vogue in America. Cooks, housemaids, coachmen, dining-room servants, and all others appertaining to domestic service, are taught carefully from their youth, and this training brings them to a standard, which we seldom or never find in this country. Those who have experienced the comfort superinduced by excellent servants in England, sadly appreciate the discomfort of American households. Good female servants receive in England from $80 to $110 per annum. One of them is worth three of those to whom we pay $3 or more per week. English servants also have some regard for their character, and keep their contracts. It is necessary to obtain certificates from employers, for it would be otherwise difficult to procure new situations. It is not the custom to employ people, as we do, without the slightest enquiry as to their previous conduct. Farm hands receive from $3 to $6 per month, when they are housed and fed. Many a good gardener, who knows every item of his profession, receives $5 a week and finds himself. Skillful mechanics receive $7 50 a week. Operatives in cotton-mills and manufacturing establishments from $2 to $10 a week. When any cause produces a stoppage of work hundreds of thousands are at once in most destitute circumstances. The Relief Association of Manchester, of which Earl Derby was President, assisted in January, 1863, 468,610 persons. Are not these figures appalling? And shall we look to the shores of heathen Asia for our labor, when such multitudes of our own kindred race are ready and eager to respond, if we will but hold out our hands to them and form organizations to assist them in their journey?

NOT PAUPERS.

These men are not paupers, from father to son, but, generations the same ceaseless toil goes on. Providence has ordained it to be their destiny, unless, in his wisdom, it is to be our lot to relieve them. Could we not afford to tens of thousands of these men the chance of earning enough to educate their children and the opportunity of rising above the want and destitution and hopeless poverty which now surround them, with only two avenues ultimately leading therefrom—the poor-house and the grave?

GENUINE PHILANTHROPY.

Whilst serving yourselves and advancing the greatest interests of the State, you have a wide field open before you for the exercise of a philanthropy, wise and christian, for which, in after years, the blessings of a multitude of prospering people may be your proudest memorials in life.

SOUTH CANNOT RAISE ITS FOOD.

With the present force of laborers the South cannot keep up the supply of cotton and attempt to raise its own food. If cotton, therefore, continues to be the most lucrative crop, the people will necessarily depend upon other States for provisions and other things. For years this will continue, and for every immigrant brought into the cotton States another will be required elsewhere to raise supplies for his consumption.

POLICY OF KENTUCKY FARMERS.

Kentucky is a great agricultural State. Her climate and her soil are unsurpassed by any. We have only to procure enough labor to guarantee that our farmers shall all grow rich, for our consumers in the South will take whatever surplus we can sell them. Further than this, we have the greatest water-power in the world, and at Louisville alone there is room for thousands of mills to work up the cotton from the South, as well as the iron from our own boundless mines; thus making our metropolis the *entrepot*, the great commercial city of the interior. Everything in the State would prosper in consequence of this, and every interest would thrive upon the golden harvest.

IMMIGRATION IN THE NORTH.

Let us see what immigration has done for the Northern States. Prior to the admission of Minnesota, in 1857, the Southern States had the advantage in territory, it being Southern 857,508, Northern 610,591, square miles. And yet the Northern States had so actively encouraged immigration that nearly every foreigner had chosen his home upon their soil. From 1847 to 1855 2,000,000 arrived, of whom scarcely 40,000 located upon Southern soil. From 1855 to 1868, inclusive, 2,039,431 emigrants had an avowed destination. Of this number only 21,558 declared an intention of going to the cotton States. In 1868 there were only 2,756, and in 1869 the number was not increased.

In 1790 the North and South started with equal populations. In 1850 the North had a preponderance of four millions. In 1860 it had increased to seven millions, and in 1870 it will be nearly eleven millions. This has simply been immigration and its natural increase. Between 1790 and 1869 there had arrived a total of 7,670,957.

THE PIVOT OF THE WAR.

This was the pivot upon which turned the whole issue of the late war. The muscle and the wealth was on the Northern side, and it was there because of immigration. We have been content to fold our arms and to let the world roll on.

IMMIGRATION NEVER INVITED.

We have never invited the immigrant to visit us. We have not sought him within his old home and pictured to him the superiority of our State, and how could we expect him to turn aside from the flattering accounts, which the numerous agents of other States gave him of those territorial paradises? We have a population in Kentucky of about thirty to the square mile, whilst our natural advantages are certainly as great as those of European countries. England has 271, France 186, whilst little Belgium supports with ease 424 to the square mile.

BELGIUM'S PROGRESS.

One-ninth of Belgium is a barren waste, and one-fifth is still covered with primeval forests. But two-thirds of that country is cultivated with such industry and scientific skill that the occupants have won the high rank of being the model farmers of the world, and have transformed Belgium into an extensive garden.

OHIO, INDIANA AND ILLINOIS.

These States, bordering on Kentucky, all younger sisters, have distanced us so far in all the material elements of wealth and population that we seem to have stood still whilst they raced past on locomotives. Iowa is now passing us, as Missouri has done. Michigan and Wisconsin have caught up, and within five years Texas bids fair to outstrip us.

AN EXAMPLE.

Kentucky should follow the example of other States. One of the most striking illustrations of wise expenditure can be found in Illinois, admitted twenty-seven years after Kentucky. In 1830 the State contained only 157,455 inhabitants. In 1860 it had increased to 1,711,753. In 1870 it is estimated at 2,750,000. In 1850 the real and personal property was valued at one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. Now it is estimated at one billion two hundred millions of dollars. The great secret of the success is immigration and an extensive system of railroads. On the line of the Illinois Central the population of forty-nine counties is 1,127,087. The land grant of 2,500,000 acres given to that road has already produced them $24,115,009, and 380,000 acres are unsold. One-third of this land was purchased by foreign immigrants.

To accomplish the wonderful results in Illinois, the leading railroad men made exertions, in connection with county and State associations, to secure immigration. Agencies were organized in every large city of Europe, and advertisements of the advantages offered were extensively circulated. For the first ten years the Illinois Central alone spent $50,000 in advertisements. Now that road, for passengers and freight, receives over $7,000,000 annually.

THE CHINESE.

There are many advocates for Chinese immigration. But the Chinese are not desirable associates in our body politic, nor should we, by legislation, incite them to visit Kentucky. They have some good characteristics, but many others which are horrible. Their voluntary immigration should not be prohibited any more than that of other nations.

LAWS AGAINST EMIGRATING.

There is an express law which enjoins the Chinese to remain within the limits of the Empire, and not to go vagabondizing among foreigners. I presume a permit is given by the Mandarins to all who have emigrated to California. But I am credibly informed that the Emperor retains his power over his subjects in America, and that his orders would at any time be obeyed. They are required to keep in constant communication with the government, and to transmit information of what passes in the United States.

THE ABBE HUC.

The Abbe Huc, a distinguished French missionary, traveled extensively in China about 1850, residing no less than fourteen years in various provinces, in familiar intercourse with all classes, but more especially with the poor, looking into their domestic life and watching the hidden mechanism of society in that mysterious empire, which to-day is yet a sealed book to Christian countries. Discovered as a missionary, he was ordered out of the country, and for six months he traversed the entire empire, under the immediate protection of the Emperor, attended humbly by mandarins and surrounded by a military escort on his journey to Canton. He has given us, from experience and observation, more information about the irreligion, institutions and customs of the Chinese than any other writer of ancient or modern days. I cannot do better than to present some extracts from his late work, which will give an insight into their character and enable you to judge more advisedly whether Kentuckians require Chinese as servants, mechanics or laborers.

IRRELIGION.

First, as to their religion. The greater portion believe in the doctrines of Confucius. Mr. Huc says that they are "almost wholly removed from religious influence, without God in the world and falling rapidly to decay, from no other cause than this of internal moral corruption." One of the late Emperors, in a state document, passed in review all the systems of religion, and formally recommended his people to have nothing to do with any. The doctrines of Confucius are nothing but atheism. All Chinese (except the few Christian converts) consider a worship merely an affair of taste and fashion, to which no more importance is to be attached than to the color of your garments. The magistrates only speak of religion to turn it into ridicule. The disciples of Confucius believe that man dies altogether; that the soul vanishes as well as the body, and falls into nothingness. Others follow the ideas of Pythagoras in regard to the transmigration of souls. And there is a universal belief that the women have no souls.

REASON FOR SHIPPING DEAD.

The Chinese in California always send back their dead. This is not only in conformity probably with instructions given by their government, but it is also the result of their superstition. According to them the soul always follows the coffin containing the dead body. But the souls of the dead are changed into evil spirits and devils, who take pleasure in tormenting the living and in creating diseases, when the proper rites of sepulture are denied. In China, therefore, even the paupers are buried in coffins to avoid the malignant influences of evil-disposed spirits.

M. Huc says: "Burial, one may say, is the most important affair in the life of a Chinese; the object of his most anxious solicitude. Death is a mere trifle; no one troubles himself much about that, but the quality of the coffin, the ceremonies of the funeral, the choice of a burial-place, and the spot where the grave is to be dug, all that is matter of serious consideration."

THEIR FUNERALS.

In describing their funerals Mr. Huc says: "The most pathetic speeches are addressed to the dead, interrupted by groans and sobs; and what is most extraordinary—inconceivable indeed, by tears—real, true tears and plenty of them—one would suppose that they were unconsolable in their grief, and yet they are nothing more than skillful actors. The tears of the Chinese are no more to be relied on than their words—cordiality and sincerity are qualities rare indeed among the Chinese."

CONFUCIUS.

Confucius taught his disciples to regard the Emperor as the Son of Heaven, entitled to the veneration and worship of his people. The State is the Emperor, who makes and abolishes all laws, and holds exclusive power over life and death. A better idea of their precepts can be learned from Confucius.

"Let a son lie down in a mourning habit, and have only his weapons for a pillow. Let him accept no employment till the enemy of his father no longer exists upon the earth. Should he meet him either in the palace or in the market place let him not go home to fetch his arms, but attack him on the spot. The murderer of your father ought not to remain under the same sky with you. You must not lay by your arms as long as the murderer of your brother still lives, and you cannot live in the same kingdom with that of your friend."

DRACONIAN LAWS NECESSARY.

It may be conceived that, in a country like China, where there exists no religious principle capable of restraining evil instinct, assassinations would take place every moment. Therefore in later years Draconian laws have been found necessary to restrain within the limits of duty the materialist population living without a God, without religion, and consequently without a conscience. In order to teach them respect for the lives of their fellow-creatures, a dead body has been made to them an object of excessive dread. The proprietor of a house or the land, where a body is found, remains responsible for the life of the man, whom, perhaps, he has never seen nor heard of. Unless he explains to the satisfaction of the relations, he is liable to imprisonment and ruin.

CHINESE VENGEANCE.

The greatest act of vengeance practiced by a Chinese toward an enemy is to deposit by stealth a dead body upon his ground. He is certain by that means to entail on his foe a long series of miseries and calamities. In other countries, if a man wishes to wreak his vengeance on an enemy he tries to kill him. In China, on the contrary, he kills himself. Chinese law throws the responsibility of a suicide on those who may be supposed to be the cause or the occasion of it. A Chinese has only to kill himself in the presence of an enemy to get him into horrible trouble, for he falls immediately into the hands of justice, and will certainly be tortured and ruined, if not deprived of life.

NO FEAR OF DEATH.

The Chinese have no fear of death, and will sell their lives very cheaply, if they can get rid of them without suffering and expeditiously. They even exchange places for pay, as is allowed in many cases, with persons condemned to death, and suffer execution with complacency, after having enjoyed life sumptuously for a few days or weeks.

Mr. Huc says:

"The astonishing calmness with which the Chinese see the approach of death does not fail when the last moment arrives. They expire with the most incomparable tranquility, without any of the emotion, the agitation, the agonies that usually render the moment of death so terrific. Their life goes out gently, like a lamp that has no more oil."

In view of this anti-religious showing, could it be advisable for our Legislature to encourage their immigration, even if they were the most expert and the most remarkable people in other respects? [Mr. Huc's testimony as to their perseverance, obedience, patience, endurance, and their skill as farmers, was here given at length.]

Their turn of mind tends always to simplification. Scientific machinery would only embarrass them. But with their sagacity and perseverance they contrive to effect the most difficult things. They take time for their fulcrum and patience for their lever. These are the two great principles of Chinese physical science. Their average wages amount to about 6 cents a day, upon which they feed, clothe and lodge themselves, besides reserving the means for gambling and purchasing opium.

SERVILE RACES.

In our country slavery has been abolished, never more to be resumed. Our system was the best which could have existed, and there is no disposition to encourage the introduction of another servile race. All Asiatic races are alike in the characteristics of the lower classes. Bayard Taylor, in passing through India a few years since, thus illustrates all of them:

"The Indian servant not only calls you his father, but his king and his God, and when he wants to ask you a special favor, comes to you with a bunch of grass in his mouth, saying he is your beast."

WAGES.

Taylor says: "$25 a year is considered good wages, and there are millions who manage to subsist on half this sum."

The slave owners might find it profitable to work these races, but we must henceforward look for free labor, and a Caucasian race to do it.

The average wages throughout Southern and Eastern Asiatic countries will not exceed six cents per day. They feed upon rice at one cent per pound, and with that staple maintain their effective laboring strength. But compared with the muscular force of our civilized races, such labor would be totally inadequate in Kentucky.

CHINESE LEGAL INTEREST.

The laws of China explain the reason why Chinese always return. The legal rate of interest is three per cent. a month. Their theory is that the high rate keeps capital in the Empire and always in use. The price of land is low and cultivators thereof, who are the most numerous and useful class, have facilities for securing small farms and of easily subsisting upon them. Consequently the Chinaman when he has amassed $500 is comparatively rich. He can go home, purchase a landed estate and employ laborers, or he can live in luxury upon his $150 a year.

COST OF IMPORTING CHINESE OR ENGLISH.

Now compare the expense of procuring Chinese with that of securing the services of a good English laborer. The wages which the middle-men at present contract for in Texas are $20 a month; which is more than we would pay to the Englishman.

Mr. Koopmanschap, in his contracts, has placed the figures which the employer must pay for the expenses of the voyage at $130. The cost to bring here an Anglo-Saxon would be $60.

Will Kentuckians consider Chinese the most valuable by $70 a head? I rather think not. And I will give additional reasons to sustain that opinion.

CHINESE CHARACTERISTICS.

Lucre is the sole object on which Chinese eyes are fixed. A burning thirst to realize some profit, great or small, absorbs all his faculties, the whole energy of his being. He never pursues anything with ardor but riches and material enjoyments.

As we must import them at our own expense, it would be desirable to know whence they come. The greater probability is that they would be paupers, picked up in suffering districts. We know little of their interior country. Even in the city of Canton, foreigners rarely venture to set foot within the Chinese limits. The intolerance and hatred of the native population towards foreigners blockades them.

A CITY OF EIGHT MILLIONS.

To Mr. Huc we are indebted for the knowledge that one thousand miles in the interior, on the great Blue river, the immense city of Ou-tchang is located, containing eight millions of inhabitants, the heart from which the prodigious commercial activity of China circulates to all parts of the empire.

Mr. Huc says:

"On whichever side a stranger enters China, whatever point may first meet his eye, he is sure to be struck above all else by the prodigious bustle and movement going on everywhere, under the stimulus of the thirst of gain and the desire of traffic, by which this people is incessantly tormented. From north to south, from east to west, the whole country is like a perpetual fair, and a fair that lasts the whole year, without any intermission.

"And yet, when one has not penetrated to the center of the empire, and has not seen the great towns of Han-yang, Ou-tchang and Han-keou facing one another, it is impossible to form an adequate idea of the amount of the internal trade."

CAUSES OF PAUPERISM.

With such enormous masses of population a drought, an inundation, or any accident whatever occurring to injure the harvest in a single poor province, will immediately reduce two-thirds of its population to a state of starvation. Gambling, drunkenness, and debauchery are the prolific sources of pauperism. The Chinese give themselves up to these vices with a passion never exceeded among any nations that have ever existed. They cast aside, as Mr. Huc says, every obligation of station, duty, and family, to live for cards and dice, and this fatal passion gains such an empire over them that they proceed even to the most revolting extremities. Having lost all their money, they will play for their houses, their land, and their wives even, whose destiny often depends upon a cast of the dice. He will stake the very clothes he has on for one game more. "In the Northern provinces you may sometimes meet, during the most intense cold of winter men running about in a state of complete nudity, having been driven pitilessly from the gaming houses where they had lost their all. Their gambling companions, far from trying to help them, look on with ferocious and malignant hilarity. The horrible spectacle seldom lasts long, for the cold soon seizes the unfortunate creatures and they fall down and die. The gamblers then return to their table and play again with the most perfect composure. Such facts as these will appear fabulous to many persons, but having resided several years in the north of China, I can testify to their perfect authenticity. The Chinese gamblers have invented still more extraordinary methods of satisfying their passion, which is carried to absolute madness. Those who have nothing more to lose, will collect around a table and actually play for their fingers, which they will cut off reciprocally with frightful stoicism."

THEIR MORALITY EXTERNAL.

A very short residence among the Chinese is sufficient to show that any virtue is entirely external; their public morality is but a mask worn over the corruption of their manners. Their language is always revolting, and the slang of their worst resorts of licentiousness threatens to become the ordinary language of conversation.

VICIOUS SOCIAL SYSTEM.

Whenever a Legislature is compelled to be lavish of punishments, it may certainly be affirmed that the social system in which it is in force is vicious. The penal code of China is an illustration of this truth. The immense population of China, depraved by the absence of religious faith and moral education, wholly absorbed in material interests, would not subsist long as a nation, but would be speedily dismembered if a system of legislation, founded on the principles of absolute justice and right, should be suddenly substituted for the strange one which now governs them. The social bond is found in the penal, not in the moral, law, and punishments form the only guarantees for a fulfillment of duty.

ROBBERS.

Tens of thousands of robbers infest the country and commit the most unheard of atrocities, such as cutting out the tongues and tearing out the eyes of men, women and children, and cutting their prisoners to pieces, with attendant brutalities. If these circumstances would not deter our friends from sending for them, their conduct toward females should be sufficient.

TREATMENT OF WOMEN.

The woman is regarded and treated as a creature radically despicable, and scarcely belonging to the human race. She has no soul. She is treated by everybody, and especially by her brothers, as a menial from whom they have a right to demand the lowest and most painful services. The amusement and pleasures of her age are quite unknown to her; her whole education consists in knowing how to use her needle. She neither learns to read nor write, for there exists no school nor house of education for her. The idea of nullity is carried so far that consulting her in any way or even informing her so much as the name of her future husband would be considered superfluous and absurd. She is simply an article of traffic—an article of merchandise to be sold to the highest bidder. She has no right to take her meals with her husband; nay not even with her male children. Her duty is to serve them at table, stand by in silence, help them to drink, and fill and light their pipes. She must eat alone after they have done, and in a corner. Her food is scanty and coarse, and she would not dare to touch even what is left by her own sons. Her husband can strike her with impunity, starve her, sell her, or what is worse, let her out for degrading purposes.

The number of women who commit suicide is very considerable. When this catastrophe occurs in a family, the husband usually shows a great deal of emotion, for in fact he has suffered a considerable loss, and will be under the necessity of buying another wife.

In some parts of the country it is so much the fashion to beat a wife that a man who shows himself negligent on this point forfeits his marital dignity, and is regarded as a simpleton who understands nothing of his prerogative. When women are treated with gentleness and moderation, it is usually on a principle of economy, as one might spare a beast of burden because it cost money, and because if it is killed one would have to replace it.

WOMEN PLOWING.

More than once Mr. Huc says that he has seen a plow drawn by a woman while her husband walked behind and guided it. Pitiable it was to see the poor things sticking their little feet into the ground as they go, drawing them painfully out again, and so hopping from one end of the furrow to the other.

I cannot close without adding that the most famous revolutionists of other countries are but children beside the Chinese in upsetting society. In 1,200 years they went through fifteen changes of dynasty, all accompanied by frightful civil wars, and by the bloody extermination of the dethroned families.

INFANTICIDE.

The apex which crowns their characteristics is given by Mr. Delaplace, who lived seven years as a missionary in China:

"Although my voice may not go for much, I can add it to the crowd of others, to assure you that millions of infants perish in the waters of the rivers, or in the jaws of beasts."

Mr. Huc says: "Persons in embarrassed circumstances kill their new born female children in the most pitiless manner."

Turning from these barbarians, I will, in a few words, discuss some of the provisions that should be made in any bill.

COMMISSIONERS.

Presuming that two agents will be employed, a foreign and domestic commissioner, it might be also advisable to create a bureau of immigration, assigning the Auditor to the discharge of its duties, and granting him an additional salary. The foreign commissioner should have his duties prescribed, to visit at once the principal cities of Europe and to confer with the proper authorities and leading men relative to the advantages offered by Kentucky to immigrants coming direct thereto. Statistics showing our resources should be printed in the various languages, and should be circulated so that the masses might read them. The great Russian fair offers a peculiarly favorable opportunity for securing such circulation among hundreds of thousands in every locality and country of Europe. The agent abroad should be allowed a wide latitude in making arrangements which his judgment may consider advantageous.

SUB-AGENTS.

Especially should he be authorized to employ sub-agents, who would each receive compensation in proportion to their services. There are employment offices in every country, and the agents generally receive a fee of several dollars for hiring a suitable servant. So these active sub-agents would have an inducement to persuade immigrants to locate in Kentucky. When sailing the immigrant could sign a statement that —— had shipped him or her to the care of the domestic agent. These certificates could be filed with the Auditor, and every three months the total amount due could be remitted to the foreign agent with a statement of accounts for him to disburse. The number of emigrants thus paid for might be limited by the law. Any State could afford to pay several dollars per head beside the necessary expenses of agencies, and yet profit largely in the end. Especially is this the case with Kentucky, whose finances are in such prosperous condition, that the assets far exceed the limited debt outstanding. We must offer some inducements to counterbalance the apparent advantage of other States.

EXEMPTIONS.

We might provide to exempt the immigrant and his family from all State or county taxation to the extent of a maximum of 100 acres of land and the implements necessary to cultivate it for three or five years after his arrival. We might release him for the same period from militia duty. The bill should provide, in a separate section, that besides the report now made by the Sheriffs they should furnish statistics as to the facility of purchasing small farms on easy terms, the average crop, which might be raised per acre, how many acres of each cereal or production might be cultivated by a good hand, with the estimated net produce in average years; also, the wages usually given to laborers, mechanics or miners, and whether the demand was good. This would give the Foreign Commissioner official data.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY ASSOCIATIONS.

The bill should also provide for an organization in each Judicial District composed of the county judges. All applications for immigrants should be made to this District Association, which could meet once a month at some central point. In the counties associations could be formed to suit themselves, and could make known their wants through the respective district members. This act should authorize the formation of joint stock companies for the promotion of immigration, with a basis of land subscription or money, the lands being judiciously divided up into small farms, with suitable improvements, if possible, each for a small family. Rate the lands at their value, say from $5 to $20 an acre. Say to the immigrant you may settle on this land and pay an annual rent of —— per cent. on the value of the property, and at any time within five years you may buy it at —— per cent. above its present value. This plan would enable a poor man to get a desirable home cheaper and more conveniently than he could in any other part of the world. To the immigrant, who was able to purchase lands and needed some help to cultivate them, the association could lend a small amount of money at a fixed rate of interest. In order to give cash capital to these associations and put them actively at work, the State should lend her bonds to an extent not exceeding $100,000 to each judicial district, distributed pro rata among the counties, according to population; and should have as security a lien upon the lands of the association for double the amount. Funds could be borrowed with great facility from the local banks upon these bonds as collateral, without selling them.

LOAN OF STATE CREDIT.

It would be a mere loan of credit, such as was proposed in the issue of ten millions of internal improvement bonds, without the necessity of selling them. What importance are those internal improvements in only a few sections of the State in comparison with immigration, which affects every hamlet?

LOUISVILLE AS AN EXAMPLE.

See how we in Louisville vote million after million, and even lend our help to the mountain counties, to improve a river. But Louisville increases her wealth, her influence, and her trade with every successive installment of liberality. The district organization should have the charge of communicating with the foreign agents, or the Auditor, in sending for immigrants, defraying their expenses, if necessary, and collecting back afterwards such amount from their wages, and also the sums expended in paying the subagent. This could either be paid by the county associations or the employer who sent for hands; and where individuals give an order for the importation of immigrants good security should be exacted or a deposit of the necessary funds.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

might be the pioneer of all the State organizations, and at once form an association to be assisted by the credit of the State. The Congressional act of 1864 gives a lien upon the immigrant's wages or property to the employer who advances funds, with which the voyage is made, and allows contracts for services not exceeding one year. The same principle could be embodied in this bill.

EXPENSES ESTIMATED.

A salary of $4,000 in gold would be barely sufficient to support an agent abroad. But he should also have an allowance of $2,000 annually to cover clerks' hire, office rent, postage, stationery, &c. If required to visit the principal cities of Europe, his traveling expenses this year alone would reach $2,000. For the printing and circulation of statistics, maps, &c., at least $5,000 annually would be required. One railroad in Illinois has been spending $3,000 a year in advertisements. The foreign agent should act under the direction of the Governor, and should be subject to removal by him or by the Legislature. He should be a citizen of Kentucky, and he should understand one or more of the continental languages.

THE DOMESTIC AGENT

need not be appointed until the machinery abroad is set in motion. The natural and most convenient residence for him would be in Baltimore, where he could exercise a supervision over immigrants consigned to his care in New York, Philadelphia or Norfolk, only four and a half, seven and ten hours distant. He should protect them in every manner, and should see that they were not diverted from their original destination, especially when the whole or a part of the passage money had been advanced by individuals or associations. They could be sent over the Pennsylvania Central or Baltimore and Ohio railroad, from whom doubtless the most liberal concessions could be obtained, both as to fare and the speedy transit of their trains.

[This dispatch was received from the Pennsylvania Central later in the evening:

"Emigrant fare in currency from New York to Cincinnati, $11 50; time 46 hours. Philadelphia to Cincinnati, $9 85; time 42 hours. At same rate from Baltimore as Baltimore and Ohio railroad."]

The charge from Bremen to Baltimore by the North German Lloyd steamers is forty dollars, gold; the charge by the Baltimore and Liverpool line from Liverpool to Baltimore was thirty to thirty-five dollars, gold. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company charge, from the pier at which the steamers deliver emigrants, seven dollars and fifty cents currency from Baltimore to Cincinnati, time, thirty-two hours. Arrangements are being made for an increase of the present extensive facilities. We will be glad to co-operate with you to receive immigration by the Baltimore steamers for your region.

J. H. GARRETT,
President B. and O. R. R.]

ENTIRE EXPENSES LIMITED.

A salary of $5,500 would doubtless cover all expenses. He should be under the same control as the foreign agent. The entire expenses of the agencies, including any additional salary granted to the Auditor, might be limited to $50,000 for two years. It does seem to me that the experiment should be made when it can be done for such a trifle, and that our pride as Kentuckians should induce us to show what we can do.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

In the General Assembly—Jurors' Fees—Sales by Marshals and Sheriffs—That Railroad—Mr. Stanton's Reading—Another Congressman—An Important Suggestion—The Fifteenth Amendment.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

ROOM NO. 114, CAPITAL HOTEL,
FRANKFORT, KY., Jan. 19, 1870.

The two Houses of the General Assembly are engaged from day to day in the dull routine of legislation, for the most part dull enough to the general observer or reader. "Leaves" to bring in bills upon local subjects, or such as are designed for the improvement of our statute laws in the dry details of legal rights, together with the reports of the several committees upon such proposed measures are for the most the order of the day from one day to another. The proceedings of this morning presented little that was exceptionally attractive or interesting.

JURORS' FEES IN JUSTICES' COURTS.

Mr. Parks obtained leave to bring in a bill providing for payment to jurymen serving in magistrates' courts of a reasonable compensation. The measure is a wise one, and I trust will be enacted into a law. There can be no reason why jurors in justices' courts should not receive just compensation for their services, which does not apply with equal force to jurors in other courts.

MARSHAL'S AND SHERIFF'S SALES.

Your correspondent was this morning decidedly impressed with the deft manner in which a bill for the repeal of the act requiring the publication of marshal's and sheriff's sales in the city of Louisville and county of Jefferson was passed through the House. A committee asked leave to report, and almost in the same breath did report the measure, which was immediately put through its several readings and upon its passage. Mr. Speaker Bunch thereupon announced that permission would be given the gentleman from the Eighth Louisville District to report the same at once to the Senate, Mr. George W. Anderson, the very excellent and efficient representative thus honored, rose to his feet and announced that he was altogether ignorant of the character of the bill he was to report, but was reassured by the remark of the Speaker that the bill he was required to report was one which had passed the House of Representatives. Prompt legislation is doubtless a very great thing, but it seems to me that mature deliberation rather than hurried action is most judicious where a law of so much importance alike to creditors and debtors is concerned.

RAILROAD COMMITTEE.

A joint session of the Railroad Committee of the two houses is to be held on Tuesday evening next, when I presume the charter of the Cincinnati Southern road will, among other things, come up for consideration.

POETICAL READING.

A large and fashionable audience assembled in the Hall of Representatives last evening to listen to the recitation, by Major H. T. Stanton, of some of his own poems. The entertainment was eminently satisfactory to those present. Major Stanton has not ventured uncalled into the temple of the muses; and as, in recitation of his poems, the soft numbers are syllabled by his impressive and mellow voice, the auditor is made to feel that the *divine afflatus* that enabled the poet to compose is still with him in the act of reciting. One of Major Stanton's readings is to come off at Lexington to-night, and another at Paris to-morrow night.

THE ASHLAND DISTRICT.

Already the next representative in Congress from the Ashland Congressional District is being mooted. To say nothing of Hon. Jas. B. Beck, the present very able Congressman, who may or may not be a candidate for reelection, there are understood to be at least three aspirants for the position, to-wit: A. G. Talbott, Esq., of Boyle; Col. J. Q. Chenoweth, of Mercer, and S. F. J. Trabue, Esq., of Franklin. The recent speech of Mr. Talbott in the Senate, on the resolutions introduced by him with regard to Federal politics, which has been published by that gentleman in pamphlet form, and is, I understand, being quite extensively circulated, is looked upon by many as the first gun of the campaign. If such be the case, it is much to be regretted that no reporter was in attendance to take down the vigorous and eloquent remarks in support of his substitute for Talbott's resolutions made by the young Senator from Mercer. An open field and a fair contest!

WELL WORTH CONSIDERING.

An extract was made in my communication of Saturday last from the letter of a distinguished Kentuckian now at Washington, which contained a suggestion well worthy the most serious consideration on the part of our legislators. In the letter referred to we are told, by one whose intelligence and position should alike give weight to his words, that the members of the dominant party in Congress are still clamoring with such earnestness and unanimity for the ratification of the Fifteenth amendment as can leave no doubt upon the mind that they intend, before the next Congressional election, to force that iniquitous measure upon the country, and the admonition is added that Kentuckians may as well prepare themselves for the condition of things the passage of the Fifteenth amendment will bring about.

If the party which so calamitously pervades the country and has held the reins of government since 1861 were influenced by any rules of fairness or right we might be very necessarily doubtful whether the Fifteenth amendment, so-called, would ever be declared part and parcel of the Federal Constitution, and as such enforced; but the action of the Radical party, since it has held the supremacy, has been of a character to leave no sort of doubt that any measure determined upon by that most iniquitous of party organizations will just as surely be consummated as that party has the means and the power to effect it. Right, justice, the guarantees of the old Constitution, common honesty, indeed, were as clearly against the freeing of the negroes belonging to the people of Kentucky and of the other slave-holding States, without compensation, as they could possibly be; and yet the Thirteenth constitutional amendment was as ruthlessly forced upon the country as if, "instead of being an invasion of the rights of property," in direct conflict with the original Constitution, and as much a robbery on a large scale as any Dick Turpin was ever guilty of on Hounslow Heath, it had been the most proper and philanthropic measure imaginable. So it has been with every measure decided upon by the Radical leaders as essential to party interest. Danton, Marat and Robespierre were not more ruthless, though in a somewhat different way, in carrying out the programme they had arranged for the French Revolution than have been the Radical leaders in carrying out their plans and designs. After everything that has occurred it is very midsummer madness to doubt, if the Radical party has predetermined the passage of the Fifteenth amendment, that it will, by foul means if fair will not do, find the means of getting it ratified.

Now, such being the state of the case, the question is, what will be the effect of the passage of the Fifteenth amendment upon our State? As things stand at present at least two Congressional Districts might be endangered by the accession of the negro vote to that of the Radicals. Kentucky is a Democratic State, and her Democratic Legislature should look to it that the unanimity of our Congressional representation shall in no contingency be endangered. Let the subject be well considered, and if changes in any of the Districts, by taking some counties from one and attaching them to another, as seems to me to be the case, the matter should be attended to by the present Legislature previous to its adjournment.

PROPERTY QUALIFICATION.

It has been suggested by some that the readiest and most efficacious mode of emasculating the proposed Fifteenth amendment would be to fix upon a property qualification requiring on the part of every voter the payment of taxes, say, upon two hundred and fifty dollars' worth of property. Such a measure would certainly cut off pretty nearly all the negroes from voting; but the trouble is, that it would also debar many white citizens from exercising the right of suffrage. I merely mention the plan, however, as one of the suggestions that have been made. Z.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, 1870.

The money market continually works toward an easy condition. There is no stress for money and borrowers, backed by substantial paper, succeed in making their requirements. Business generally is dull, but, under the improved tone of finance, our capitalists look forward to the future with great hope and increased cheerfulness. The continued low price of gold will gradually bring the commodities of business down to a corresponding figure, when trades of all kind will be placed upon a more sound and a firmer footing. Money passes at 8@12 per cent. for the good grades of paper.

EXCHANGE—On New York is exceedingly firm. The small amount of tobacco going forward is not sufficient to cover the demand for exchange. At this season of the year the banks are almost entirely dependent upon tobacco and cotton for the making of Eastern exchange. The banks generally have been trying to purchase from each other. Counter trade is supplied at 1-10@1-8 premium, buying at par.

GOLD—The amount of gold held here is supposed to be quite small. Persons who have held in hopes of advance at the time of 50c. premium have parted long since with their supply. The demand for coin from the merchants is very large, and in some cases orders have been hard to fill. It opened at 121⅛, declining to and remaining at 121⅜, when it closed at 4 P. M. at

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	121	122
Silver halves and quarters	118½	
Silver dimes	114½	

GOVERNMENT BONDS—We could hear of no large sales of government bonds. A few orders came in, but they were for small amounts. A small amount of the small issues made their appearance upon the market. We give below the latest changes and prices:

Five-twenties, 1861	116⅞@117⅛
Five-twenties, 1862	114⅞@115⅜
Five-twenties, 1864	114⅝@115⅛
Five-twenties, 1865	114⅞@115¼
Five-twenties, new issue	113⅞@114⅜
Five-twenties, 1867	113⅞@114⅜
Five-twenties, 1868	113⅞@114⅜
Ten-forties	111⅞@112⅜
Cy 6's	108⅞@109⅜

The following closing quotations indicate the course of prices for the past three days:

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '61	117⅜	118⅛	117⅞	..	⅜
" '62	115⅝	115⅞	115⅜	..	⅛
" '64	114⅜	115⅛	115⅛	..	⅜
" '65	114⅞	115⅛	115⅜	..	⅜
New issue	113⅞	114⅜	114⅜	..	⅛
" '67	113⅞	114⅜	114⅛	..	⅜
Coupons '68	113⅞	114⅜	114⅛	..	⅜
10-40 coupons	111⅞	112⅜	112⅛	..	⅜
Cy 6s	109⅜	109⅜	109⅞	..	⅛

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—While the sales in local securities have not been large, the market has not been very quiet. Some Frankfort preferred stock changed ownership, and we heard of some transactions in Farmers' Bank stock, as well as a few sales in McCracken county bonds.

Messrs. MORTON, GALT & Co., Bankers, 150 Main street, quote as follows:

STOCKS.

National Bank, first	124	@125
National Bank, second	93	@ 95
National Bank, Planters'	93	@ 95
National Bank, City	99	@100
Bank of Kentucky	80	@ 81
Bank of Louisville	81	@ 90
Merchants' Bank	112	@115
Commercial Bank	75	@ 77
Northern Bank	112	@115
Citizens' Bank	109	@110
People's Bank	99	@101
Mechanics' bank	100	@101
West'n Fin'cial Corp'tion bank (new)	84	@ 85
Falls City Tobacco bank	96	@ 97½
Masonic bank	102	@103
Security bank	108	@109
Louisville Insurance Company bank	125	@130
Farmers' bank	91	@ 93
Western Insurance Company bank	120	@122
German Insurance Company bank	160	@161
Gas Company stock	104	@105½
L. & F. R. R. (preferred)	92	@ 93
L. & F. R. R. (common)	55	@ 56
Jeff., Mad., & Ind. R. R.	65	@ 66
Louisville & Nashville R. R.	69	@ 70

BONDS.

City for improvements, 6 per c.	69	@ 71
City for bounty, 6 per c.	70	@ 72
City for school purposes, 6 per c.	69	@ 71
City for Jeff. Railroad, 6 per c.	73	@ 74
City for L. and N. Railroad, M. S., 6 per c.	75	@ 76½
City for L. and N. Railroad, L. B., 6 per c.	74	@ 75½
City for wharf, new, 6 per c.	73	@ 74
City for wharf, old, 6 per c.	73	@ 75
City for water-works, old, 6 per c.	74	@ 75
City for water-works, new, 6 per c.	71	@ 72
Water-works bonds, 6 per c.	75	@ 76
Canal bonds, first issue, 6 per c.	92	@ 93
" " second issue, 6 per c.	79	@ 80
" " third issue, 6 per c.	73	@ 74
" " fourth issue, 6 per c.	70	@ 71
Kentucky State bonds, old, 6 per c.	94	@ 95
" " " new 5 per c.	87	@ 88
Jeffersonville Railroad bonds, old, 7 per c.	91	@ 92
" " " new, 7 per c.	79	@ 80*
L. & F. R. R. bonds (C branch), 7 per c.	83	@ 84
L. & N. R. R. bonds (M. S.), 7 per c.	92	@ 94
" " (L. E. br.) 7 per c.	89	@ 90
" " (M. Sr.) 7 per c.	91	@ 92
" " cons'd mort., 7 per c.		85*
City for Elizabethtown & Paducah R. R., 7 per c.		@ 85*
Ohio River Bridge Company, 7 per c.	90	@ 92½
Glasgow for Glasgow R. R., 7 per c.	—	@ 80*
Caldwell county, for E. & P. R. R.	85	
Shelbyville R. R. bonds		90*

Bonds marked * are sold with interest added.

OUR BONDS ABROAD.—The financial idea which governs and regulates the party in power, is to so manipulate the revenues of the country as to show that the national debt is being reduced. To accomplish this the most adroit forms of taxation are resorted to to enable Boutwell to demonstrate the ability of the Government to pay its debts in a comparatively brief period. The logic has so far accomplished the result, and within a few weeks United States bonds have reached their highest point in the London market, 87⅛. With exchange ruling as at present the par of these bonds in London would be about 93, so that an advance of less than six per cent. is needed to bring our securities into perfectly respectable standing according to the English notion. It is plain that the confidence of foreign financiers in these bonds is growing steadily stronger; it is shown by the constant appreciation of the bonds themselves and by the proposition to organize a company in England with £500,000 capital to buy them to hold for a rise.

The Boston Commercial Bulletin says "the London Times, faithful to its mission of abusing this country on every occasion, persists in hinting at possible repudiation, the fear of which, it says, prevents American 6 per cents from rising as near to par as 3 per cent. consols. If such a fear still oppresses the English, they must be a very timid folk indeed, and certainly would have a poor show in the arena of Wall street, where not only intelligence but nerve is indispensable to success. If they desire better evidence of the intention of the United States to pay its debts in full, than the recent declaration of every member of the House of Representatives (with one exception), they can find it in the financial history of the past year. A nation that will burden itself as we are burdened with taxes and imposts of all kinds for the sake of wiping out the national debt at the rate of $100,000,000 a year, can fairly be believed to 'mean business.' Such an honorable and energetic policy naturally confounds John Bull, who ranks his national debt with Magna Charta as a bulwark of safety; but he will learn in time that 'some things can be done as well as others,' and that as we beat the world in the magnitude of the operations by which the debt was incurred, so we shall beat the world in the celerity with which it will be liquidated."

CONGRESS AND FINANCE.—The New York Shipping List says:

One of the first financial measures to come from the committees of Congress will probably be that for redeeming the outstanding 3 per cent. certificates, which at the last statement of the public debt amounted to $45,545,000, which is more than four millions less than the amount when Congress met. The Secretary of the Treasury recommended a further grant of $25,000,000 national bank circulation in their stead, but it does not look as if Congress would be content with this. There is a strong demand for more money in the South, and something of a demand from the West. This amount might satisfy those sections, but it makes no provision for the Pacific coast, whereas everybody admits currency is soon to take the place of gold in general business. Some persons who have looked into the matter think the South should have $15,000,000, the West $10,000,000, and the Pacific States $25,000,000. An increase to national banks of the whole amount of the three per cents would not quite equal these figures. Many leading men from the East favor contraction, but the desire in that direction seems hardly strong enough to prevail. Projects for redistributing the national bank circulation will undoubtedly be introduced, but at the present time an increase appears more probable than a general redistribution. Of the bills already presented, half a dozen provide for free banking and four more look to an increase of circulation in one form or another. The Banking Committee of the House and Finance Committee of the Senate are both dilatory, and neither has seriously debated any of these questions, so that it is almost impossible to get any safe data on which to found a conclusion as to what action will finally be taken.

COMMERCIAL.

A fair business is noticed in the various departments of trade and for leading articles. The fluctuations in prices are unimportant.

The weather is cold and clear, and favorable for out-door transactions. The river for several days has risen with almost unprecedented rapidity, and is doing a good deal of damage to merchants on the wharf, and is greatly inconveniencing many whose houses are situated on the cross streets some distance from the wharf. It is believed a large amount of damage will be done to farm products along the river to Cairo. A large amount of corn, it is feared, will be caught by the flood, which will be likely to have an influence upon the price of the commodity.

The terrible disaster at Cave City is the general topic in business circles, and the necessity for immediate donations to relieve suffering is fully recognized. The response to solicitations has been liberal, but there has been no concert of action. The meeting at Masonic Temple to-day was a slim affair, but fortunately does not reflect the feeling of sympathy which prevails in the city. Mayor Bunce was in attendance, and expressed a desire to promote the objects of the meeting, and by a vote was requested to call a meeting to-morrow (Thursday) to devise ways and means to increase the donations and provide for transmitting them to the sufferers.

The excursion of merchants to Savannah is likely to prove the most delightful combination of business and pleasure that has been enjoyed for many a day. From present appearances the delegation is likely to be large, and the excursionists will be equipped with everything necessary to make the trip all that could be desired.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

for the last twenty-four hours, as far as reported, by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, and New Albany railroads, and by the river. (Furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Apples, green, bbls	21	109
Butter, bags	10	25
Bacon, casks	20	218
Bacon, tcs	10	32
Bagging, pcs	75	235
Bale Rope, coils	121	19
Cement, bbls	..	107
Cheese, pkgs	35	145
Candles, bxs	79	174
Coffee, bgs	73	121
Corn, bgs	133	1121
Coal, bush	..	2550
Cotton, bales	235	1301
Dried fruit	3	..
Fruit, fresh, pkgs	54	25
Feathers, bags	3	14
Eggs, bxs and bbls	4	19
Flour, bbls	384	777
Furniture, pkgs	75	612
Hides, bdls	60	385
Hay, bales	57	91
Hogs, head	259	..
Horses, head	113	69
Iron, pig, tons	..	...
Iron & steel, bdls and pcs	246	1121
Lard, tcs	5	31
Lard, kegs	136	36
Malt, sks	..	25
Merchandise, pkgs	531	2516
Mules, head	228	258
Nails, kegs	323	118
Oats, sacks	4	298
Offal, sks	...	80
Potatoes, bbls	4	106
Pork, mess, bbls	20	31
Rags, bales	49	25
Rice, casks	10	1
Sugar, hhds	56	30
Sugar, bxs and bbls	25	76
Salt, bbls	..	131
Seeds, bags	25	144
Shingles, no.	..	15000
Tobacco, hhds	55	53
Tobacco, boxes	318	60
Whisky, bbls	172	241
Wheat, sacks	104	142
Wool, sacks	6	
Woodenware, pkgs	71	345

Daily Review of the Markets.

APPLES—Prices are steady, and the tendency is to an advance in prices. Dealers report ample stocks, with a fair local demand. Prices range from $2 50 to $3 50 for common to good qualities, and $4 to $5 for choice to prime. We note sales of 50 bbls choice at $4 50.

ALCOHOL—Is in moderate demand, and prices rule steady at $2@2 03 per gallon in bbl lots, and $2 05 for smaller pkgs.

BEESWAX—Is in fair demand, and prime lots readily command 30@31c per lb.

BAGGING—We have no change to make in our quotations. The market rules quiet, with a light demand on orders, and 2-lb Ky. bagging ranges from 24@24½c for round and jobbing lots; flax bagging is held at 24½@25c.

BALE ROPE—The market is unchanged, with sales at 7½@8c for round and jobbing lots; the demand is limited.

BUTTER—Is in good request and prices for Western Reserve are lower. We quote at 31@35c for tub and roll; New York butter is in moderate request at 40@47c in tubs. Receipts of country butter are liberal, and sales are made on arrival from 20 to 30c for common to choice qualities.

BAGS—Are in fair demand and stocks are ample to meet the requirements of the trade. We quote: Grain bags, 2-bushel, at 42½@45c; do 2¼-bushel, at 48½@53c; do 3-bushel, at 56½@61c; burlaps, 2-bushel, at 17c; do 4-bushel, at 20c; gunny bags, in bales, at 20c; do resewed, at 21½@22c.

CRANBERRIES—The market is quiet and prices are nominal and unchanged. Wild are held at $8 to $10 per barrel, and cultivated $12 to $15 per barrel.

CEMENT—Is in light demand; small sales are reported at $1 75@2 per barrel. We note sale 149 barrels at quotations.

COTTON YARNS—Prices are steady, with a fair demand and ample stock. We quote standard brands as follows:

No. 500, per dozen, at	18½@20c
" 600, " at	16½@18c
" 700, " at	14½@16c
Pound yarns at	40 @43c

CORN MEAL—The market is steady with a fair demand, and dealers are selling bolted meal at 85@90c per bu, loose. Kiln-dried is in good request and firm at $4 25@4 50 per bbl.

CHEESE—Prices are steady with a good demand. We note a sale of 35 bxs factory at 18@19c. We quote Western Reserve at 17½@18½c, Factory 18@19c, English Dairy 18½@19c. We note sales of 85 boxes Factory at 18@18½c.

COFFEE—Jobbers report liberal sales for the season, and prices are undergoing but slight quotable change. We quote Rio, choice, at 23½@24c, prime 22½@23½c, fair 21@22c, common 18@19½c, Java 31@34c, Laguayra 23@24c.

COTTON—Receipts are fair, and factors are holding considerable stocks. We have no transactions for speculation to report, but spinners are purchasing liberally. Some lots are held out of the market, the general opinion being that prices will advance at an early day. We note sales of 92 bales ordinary to low middling at 20⅛@23½. We quote middling at 24c; low middling at 23½c; good ordinary, 22½c; ordinary, 21½@21¾c.

CANDLES—We are not required to revise our figures. Dealers report a fair demand, with ample stocks. We quote 12-ounce star at 14½@15c; 11-ounce star at 13½@14c; tallow at 13½@14½c.

DRIED FRUIT—Is in moderate request, and prices are steady. Stocks are fair. We quote apples at 7@7½c; half-peaches at 8½@9c; quarter peaches at 5½@6½c.

EGGS—Are in fair demand, and prices are unchanged. We quote at 24@26c in lots on arrival, packed and recounted.

FLAXSEED—Is quiet at $1 75 per bushel for prime lots on arrival.

FEATHERS—The market is unchanged and dull at 63@65c for good to strictly prime qualities.

FLOUR—The market is steady. The local demand is unusually active and a fair inquiry for shipment is reported. Sales to-day include 100 barrels fancy at $7 25, 350 do No. 1 at $6@6 25, 200 do assorted grades at quotations. We quote:

Fine	$4 25@4 50
Superfine	4 50@4 75
Extra	4 75@5 25
Extra family	5 25@5 75
A No. 1	5 75@6 25
Fancy	6 50@7 25
Rye Flour	5 75@6 00
Buckwheat	8 50@8 75

FURS—Dealers report liberal receipts for the season, and prime fancy readily command the following prices on arriving:

Prime racoon skins	35@45
Prime mink skins	$1 50
Prime opossum	5
Prime gray fox	25@30
Prime wild cat	25@30
Prime pole cat	10@24
Prime otter	$3 00@5 0
Prime beaver	1 00@2 0
Prime musk rat	10@1
Deer pelts	25@30
Sheep, wool on	40c@$1 0

FISH—Prices are steady and stocks are ample. We quote:

Mackerel,	No. 1, new, medium	28 00@30 00
Do	No. 1, do do hf bbl	14 50@15 50
Do	No. 2, large, bbl	20 00@20 50
Do	No. 2, do hf bbl	9 50@10 00
Do	No. 2, medium	18 00@18 50
Do	No. 2, do half bbl	9 25@10 00
Do	No. 3, large	17 00@17 50
Do	No. 3, small	15 00@15 50
Do	No. 3, do half bbl	7 50@ 8 00
Do	No. 1, kits	3 10@ 3 25
Do	No. 2, kits	2 25@ 2 50
Do	No. 3, kits, large	2 00@ 2 10
White fish, half bbl		8 50@ 9 00
Herring, bbls		7 25@ 7 50
Sardines		18 @ 35c

GINSENG—Is quiet and unchanged. Sales are made for good to strictly prime lots at 55@60c per lb.

GRAIN—WHEAT—Holders are selling freely to the city mills and for shipment, and stocks are being quite rapidly reduced. Receipts by river and rail are limited, and chiefly for account of millers. Prices on arrival range from $1 00@1 15 for red and white.

CORN—There is a good demand for corn by the the local trade, for distilling and for shipment South, and prices rule firm. Choice white commands 93@95c, sacks included. Ear corn is selling from wagons at 70@75c per bushel and from store at 80@85c. 1,500 bushels choice shelled at 95c, sacks included.

OATS—Are firm and in active demand. We quote at 50@53c on arrival, 55@57c from store and 60@65c, sacks included.

RYE—Is quiet at 75c on arrival, with light sales from store at 90@95c, with sales 100 bush at 95c.

BARLEY—Is in light demand, and spring and fall barley sells at $1@1 35 from store. Sales 500 bushels spring barley at $1 20.

MALT—Prices are steady, with a fair demand. We note sales of 1,025 bush fall malt at $1 65; 100 bush rye malt at $1 20. We quote No. 1 fall at $1 60@1 75; Nos. 1 and 2 spring at $1 25@1 40; Canada at $1 50@1 60; rye at $1 25; corn at $1 25, oat at 60 per bushel.

HOMINY—Stocks are ample and prices firm at $5 75@6 25 per bbl; sales of 25 bbls at quotations.

HOPS—Are in light demand and sales of prime new are made at 32½@35c.

HIDES—Receipts are liberal and the market is steady. We quote green salted at 8½@9c; dry salted at 15@16c, and flint hides at 16@1[illegible].

HAY—Is in good demand and prices are well maintained. We quote:

	On wharf.	From store.
Timothy, choice, per ton	$18 50@20	$19 50@21
" Prime, per ton	18 @18 50	19 50@20
" Mixed, per ton	17 @18	18@18 50
Red Top	15 @16	16@19

HEMP—There is but little doing in this article. Prices, however, are reported steady.

IRON COTTON-TIES—Sales are of limited importance, and prices are unchanged at 6¾@7c.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—A good demand for all bright grades is reported, with light stocks. Prices have an upward tendency. We quote:

Va. extra lbs and fancy styles	$1 00	@1 10
Va. fine bright, lbs and twist	90	@1 00
Va. medium bright, lbs and twist	78	@ 80
Va. common, lbs and ½ lbs	62	@ 65
Va. fine, ½ lbs and 14's	65	@ 70
Va. fine light-pressed, 9-inch	80	@ 90
Va. extra fig and pancake	1 00	@1 15
Ky. and Mo. bright, lbs	62	@ 65
Ky. and Mo. bright, ½'s and 14's	65	@ 68
Ky. black sweet, 10s and ½s	62	@ 65
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, best	70	@ 73
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, medium	..	@ 68

NAILS—We quote 10d and 40d nails at $4 50@4 75 per keg, with a good demand; other numbers are steady at the usual advance.

OFFAL—Prices are firm with a good demand at $17 per ton for bran, $21 per ton for shorts, $24@25 for shipstuff, and $30@32 per ton for middlings.

OILS—The market is steady with a fair demand. We quote lard oil at $1 20@1 50; coal oil at 29@32c; linseed oil at 95c@$1 13; benzine 16@20c.

PEANUTS—The market is well supplied and prices rule steady at 6¼@7c for common to prime qualities.

POTATOES—Stocks are ample and prices steady. We quote at $1 65@1 85 per bbl, packed, from store.

ONIONS—Are in fair demand, and dealers are selling at $3 50@3 75 per bbl.

ONION SETS—Prices are steady. We quote top sets at $3 50@4 75; red sets at $3 25@3 50; and white at $11 25@11 50 per bushel.

RICE—Prices are unchanged. The market is well supplied with Carolina and Louisiana rice, and prices range from 8½@9c per lb.

SOAP—Prices are steady and stocks are ample. We quote German No. 1 at 8½@9c, No. 2 at 7½@8c; rosin soap at 6½@7c.

SALT—Prices have undergone no change for weeks past. Stocks are ample to supply the demand. We quote large bbls at $2 95@3 20; small do $2 35@2 60; large dairy $3 75@4; small dairy $3 25@3 50; table-salt at $3 50@3 75 for small barrels.

STRAW—Is in good request, and the market is well supplied. Prices are steady at $9 50@11 50 from wharf and store.

SEEDS—Prices are steady. We quote clover at $9 10@9 25 per bushel, and timothy at $4 75@5 per bushel.

STARCH—Is in good demand, and prices are unchanged. We quote pure starch at 6¾@7¼c; corn starch at 11@12c; gloss starch at 10@12½c.

SIRUPS—Are in good request and stocks are ample. We quote at 45c@$1 20 per gallon for the various grades. Sales of 15 bbls at 60c@$1 10 per gallon.

SORGHUM—Is in light demand, and sales are made at 45@50c per gallon.

SEED POTATOES—Dealers are well supplied with all the choice varieties, and prices are steady. We quote:

Early Goodrich per bbl	$2 00@2 50
Harrison per bbl	2 00@2 50
Buck Eye per bbl	2 00@2 50
Peach Blow per bbl	2 00@2 25
London Lady per bbl	3 00@3 50
Pink Eye per bbl	3 50@4 00
Russets per bbl	2 00@2 25
Early Rose per bbl	12 00@15 00

SUGAR—An active demand for New Orleans sugars is reported, and the sales for several days have been upon a large scale. Prices are fully maintained and firmer. We note sales of 20 hhds at 12@14c. We quote:

Choice	14⅜@14¾
Prime	13⅞@14
Fully fair	13½@13¾
Fair	12¾@13
Common	11¾@12

REFINED SUGAR—Prices are unchanged, and a fair jobbing demand is reported. We quote:

Hard standard	16 @17
A's	15⅝@15¾
B's	15⅛@15⅜
Extra C	15 @15⅛
Circle C	14⅞@15⅛
Yellow	13 @14⅛

ISLAND SUGARS—Are reported steady, with a light demand. We quote Demerara at 14½@15½c; Porto Rico at 12½@15c; Cuba at 12½@15c.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Are in fair request, and offerings meet with ready sale at 9@9½c for tallow and 10@12c per lb for the various grades of grease.

TINNERS' STOCK—Stocks are ample to meet the demand, and I. C. 10x14 is selling at $13 50 per box.

VINEGAR—Is in good demand, and prices are firm. We quote cider vinegar at $7@8; apple $9@10, and crab cider $10@11 per bbl.

WHISKY—There is a moderate demand for raw, and sales are made at 93@94c per gallon, tax paid.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market continues firm for all grades, and farmers and factors are disposed to accept the views of buyers. The offerings, though fair, are still light for the season, consequent upon the limited receipts. With settled weather and good roads, receipts, it is believed, will be indefinitely augmented, when the market will assume more activity. The offerings to-day amounted to 71 hhds.

THE PICKETT HOUSE sold 31 hhds: 2 hhds Owen county frozen lugs at $5 50@6; 7 hhds Henry county at $12 75, 8 40, 9 80, 9 85, 8 50, 6 90, 7 10; 4 hhds Daviess county at $10, 10 00, 9 20, 6 80; 18 hhds Green river leaf and lugs at $13, 12 50, 12 00, 11 25, 11 00, 10 75, 10 50, 10 00, 9 90, 9 50, 9 40, 9 00, 9 20, 8 40, 7 40, 7 10, 7 00.

THE NINTH-ST. HOUSE sold 13 hhds: 2 hhds Daviess county lugs at $5 85, 6; 1 hhd McLean county twisted lugs at $6 10; 1 hhd McLean county lugs at $7 50; 1 hhd McLean county leaf at $10 25; 2 hhds Henry county twisted lugs at $5 50, 6; 4 hhds Henry county lugs at $6 40, 6 50, 7, 7; 1 hhd Henry county low leaf at $8 60; 1 hhd Henry county leaf at $10 25.

THE LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 12 hhds: 1 hhd new leaf from Green river at $10 50; 1 hhd new common leaf from Hardin county at $8 25; 5 hhds new from Franklin, Shelby and Henry counties at $10, 8 90, 9 10, 9 40, 10 25; 5 hhds old tobacco at $10 75, 10 50, 10 25, 10 75, and $11.

THE FARMERS' HOUSE sold 10 hhds: 4 hhds Warren county lugs and common leaf at $8, 8 20, 8 50; 2 hhds Weekly, Tenn., lugs and leaf at $7, 9 25; 2 hhds Warren county leaf at $10 75; 4 hhds Carroll county leaf at $4, 6 30, 9 10, 8 70.

THE BOONE HOUSE sold 5 hhds: 1 hhd Trimble county leaf at $13 25; 1 hhd old leaf at $11; 1 hhd Christian county at $8 95; 2 hhds Carroll county at $7 30, 7 00.

Henderson (Ky.) Tobacco Market.

[Reported from the Tobacco Warehouse of John Funk & Co.]

HENDERSON, Jan. 17, 1870.

Our market opened December 4. Up to this time some 2,000,000 pounds have been sold, mostly delivered.

Our market opened at very high rates, two crops, some 40,000 pounds each, selling at $12 25 for good and lugs; some eight or ten crops selling at $10, 10 50, 11 25 to 13 for good and lugs. This caused many to refuse $11 25 and $11 50 for their crops, demanding higher prices.

Our sales by hogsheads have been limited. Some 15 sold at $6, 6 25, 6 60, 5 75, 8 30, 7 75, 9 60, 8, 6 65, 6 90, 6, 7 10.; 2 hhds frosted lugs $3 50 and $4.

Our sales by the wagon load have been brisk; some 400 at prices from $4 to $12.

Since the decline in gold, both buyers and sellers have been inclined to hold off; consequently, trade within the last week the market dragged heavily, becoming much better during the last week, during which time, besides our loads and hhds, we have sold the following crops:

1 of	15,000	lbs at	$10 50 for good and lugs.
1 "	8,000	"	10 00
1 "	10,000	"	10 75
1 "	10,000	"	10 25
1 "	8,000	"	9 75
1 "	12,000	"	10 50
1 "	20,000	"	9 80
1 "	6,000	"	10 00
1 "	2,500	"	10 00
1 "	3,000	"	7 45
1 "	13,000	"	10 50
1 "	9,000	"	11 00
1 "	12,000	"	10 50

Market at present firm and regular; prospects good since all of our stemmeries are in operation and buyers anxious.

Louisville Provision Market.

The legitimate consumptive demand is encouraging as ion, and well calculated to inspire holders with confidence in regard to the future of the trade. If the present movement continues for a few weeks, stocks must necessarily be largely reduced, and it is this feature which inspires hopefulness on the part of packers, that prices will advance to a point which will save them from a continuance of losses which present figures impose. There is a decidedly improved demand for mess pork, and some pretty heavy sales are reported. The stocks in the country warrant the opinion that a higher range of prices will rule at an early day, and some packers are holding their stocks out of the market.

MESS PORK—Sales of 2,000 bbls are reported to dealers at $28; jobbers' prices are $28 25@28 50; rump pork is quiet and steady at $24 00.

BACON—Is in good demand, and we note sales of 52 casks clear rib sides at 16@16½c; clear sides are held at 16¾c; and shoulders at 13¾c. Hams are steady; we quote sugar-cured at 20c.

BULK MEATS—Sales to-day include 8 casks clear sides at 15½c; 27 casks clear rib sides at 14½@15c; and 8 casks shoulders at 11¾c.

LARD—Is in fair request, and we note sales of 48 tierces prime leaf at 17¼@17¾c; 130 kegs prime leaf, at 18¾c.

Louisville Live Stock Market.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 17.

BOURBON HOUSE STOCK YARD—VISSMAN, DOWNING & CO., PROPRIETORS.

There has been but little change to note in the live stock market during the past week. The receipts have been equal to the demand and all were disposed of about as fast as they arrived.

CATTLE—The receipts have been fully equal to the demand. There were some 250 head on the market to-day and about 175 were sold at fair prices. We quote for common and rough $3 50@4 00; fair, $4 50@5; good to choice, $5 50@6; extra, $6 50 to butchers. But few sell as high as $6 50, and what do must be extra fine. Good shipping beeves are in request and selling as fast as they arrive. We quote for medium $5 50@6; choice to extra, $6 50@7 25 per 100 lbs gross. Cows and calves—but few on sale and they bring from $20 to $60, owing to quality.

SHEEP—The receipts only fair, and sell as fast as they arrive. We quote for common mixed lots $1 50@2 50 per head, and heavy $4 50@5 per 100 lbs gross.

HOGS—The receipts have been fair and the demand light. The news from the East being unfavorable, there has been but little activity in the market, and hogs are not so brisk; yet, and have changed hands at fair prices. We quote for light $7@7 50; medium $7 50@8 50, and heavy $9@9 25 per 100 lbs gross.

HORSES AND MULES—There are a large number constantly arriving, which are being shipped to the Southern market. There have been but few sales here, and there is no fixed price by which we can give any information to those who desire to sell. There is but little detention shipping South, as the river is in good boating order, and the L. and N. R. R. are furnishing to all on short notice.

Receipts of stock during the week—Cattle, 875; sheep, 617; hogs, 855; mules and horses, 438. Total, 2,475 head.

SOUTHERN STOCK YARD—BOOKER & CO., PROPRIETORS.

CATTLE—The market since our last report has been quite brisk, and drovers have realized good prices. We quote common and rough 3¾ to 4¼c; fair to good, 4½ to 5c; No. 1 butcher stuff, 5½ to 6c; heavy shipping cattle, 6½ to 7c. But few left over.

HOGS—Arrivals have been large, and prices have declined on heavy well-fatted hogs about 50c, and light half-fatted about $1. We quote heavy, well-fatted 8¾ to 9c; light half-fatted, 7 to 7¾c; shoats, 4½ to 5c, as to quality.

SHEEP—Very few on the market. We quote best 4½ to 5c; common, 3 to 4c.

MULES—Are still arriving and being shipped South freely. Drovers returning report the market good, but selling slow. A few have changed hands here—one lot of broke mules at $140 per head.

Receipts—Cattle, 312; hogs, 2,044; sheep, 14; mules, 856; total 3,226.

O. A SMITH. E. T. STURGEON. R. S. CONNOR.

SMITH, STURGEON & CO.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Provisions, Flour, Mill Feed, Hay,

Corn, Oats, Potatoes, & other Products.

CONSIGNMENTS solicited and special attention given to Southern orders for any merchandise in this market. [illegible]

Courier-Journal.

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 29, 1870.

Closing and Arrival of Mails at Louisville Postoffice.

Close.		Arrives.	
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
2:00			
8:15		Eastern Mail	7:40
9:00		Cincinnati Mail	12:20
9:00		Short Line	7:40
12:00		St Louis Mail	7:30
12:00		Ind. & Chicago Mail	7:10
12:00		Memphis, Kiss., Columbus & Cairo	9:00
11:30		C. O. Mail	10:30
11:30		Nash., Chatta., Augusta, Ga., & Charleston	2:00
12:00		Lebanon Mail	2:00
12:00		Branch Mail	9:30
12:00		Bardstown & Fairfield Mail	9:00
1:45		Lex. & Frankf't	11:15
12:00		Shelbyville Mail	6:45
9:00		Louisville & Cincinnati Mail(s)	6:30
8:30		Louis. and Evans. Mail(ed except Sunday)	6:00
		Louis. Mail(ex Sunday)	6:00
1:00		Jeff. Mail	6:00
1:00		Jeff. Mail(s)	6:00
12:00		Mail	11:15
		LVS. TU., THURS., AND SAT.	6:45
12:00		Portland Stage	12:30
12:00		Mt. Washington	12:30
		LVS. SUN., WED AND FRI.	
12:00		West Point and Shepherdsville	6:00

Notice.

Members of the Legislature wishing extra copies of the COURIER-JOURNAL *can be supplied with any number desired at three cents per copy by leaving their orders with Mr. Wm. Anderson or Mr. Morris E. Jones at the* COURIER-JOURNAL *room. No. 114 Capital Hotel.*

TELEGRAMS.

Gold closed yesterday at 121 5-8.

President Juarez and family will soon leave Mexico for Europe.

Merriman was unanimously elected State Treasurer of Maryland yesterday.

Robert C. Winthrop will deliver an address at the funeral of Geo. Peabody.

Patti has so far recovered as to be able to give a concert in Cincinnati on the 224.

Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, was inaugurated for another term on Tuesday.

Right Rev. Carleton Chase, Bishop of New Hampshire, died on Tuesday evening.

A meeting of workingmen was held in St. Louis last night. It took steps to establish a co-operative store.

The steamers City of Boston, from Liverpool, and Raritan, from Havana, arrived at New York yesterday.

The State of Agons Calientes seized a concucta of $50,000, on its way to Mexico, and appropriated the funds.

The stocks of liquor of eight prominent firms in New Orleans, New York, have been seized for violation of the revenue laws.

The regular semi-annual State Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic was in session in Columbus, O., yesterday.

The Mira Flores mills, the largest in Mexico, have been destroyed by fire. One thousand operatives are thrown out of employment.

The Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias were in session in Cincinnati yesterday. The newly elected officers will be installed this morning.

Caldwell, whose trial in connection with the drawback frauds in New York has been in progress in Montreal for some time, has escaped from jail.

The skating tournament at Oshkosh, Wis., for the championship of the State, closed on Tuesday night. Benjamin Zeary, of Milwaukee, Wis., won the belt.

Prince Arthur leaves Montreal to-day for New York. The President of the New York Central railroad has sent his own private car to convey the Prince to New York.

It is currently reported that Governor Chamberlain, of Maine, will be the principal orator at Portland on the second day after the arrival of the Peabody funeral fleet.

The fire-house of Wm. Sharp & Co., of Birmingham, Pa., took fire in the packing-room yesterday afternoon. The room and contents were entirely destroyed. Loss, $15,000; part ally insured.

Thirteen of the Spanish gunboats under convoy of the Spanish frigate Lobitina put in to Charleston on Monday for coal and supplies. They expect to remain there ten days before proceeding to Cuba.

The remains of Hon. Charles Durkee, Governor of Utah, were interred at Kenosha, Wis., yesterday. A large concourse of people, including the city and county officials, fire departments, etc., attended the funeral.

At the annual Conference of the Congregational Church Union in Hartford, Senator Buckingham was re-elected President. Reports show the cause has made gratifying progress during the year.

The Minnesota Editorial Convention was called to meet at St. Paul yesterday, but owing to the snow blockade the attendance was so small that little business was transacted. It will meet again the first Tuesday in June.

Hon. William Radford, a leading Democrat of Westchester county, and ex-Congressman of the fourth district of New York in the Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Congress, died suddenly at his Yonkers residence on Tuesday night.

P. Int Rock, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, was razed by the storm Sunday night, and five persons were killed. Cars were thrown fifty feet from the side tracks, and cotton bales carried one hundred and fifty yards. The valley of Cane creek, on the Memphis and Northwestern Railroad, had a great number of its trees swept down.

R. D. Bogert, charged with having stolen $10,000 from a safe in the Paymaster's office in Portsmouth, Va., on which he had made false entries in the books of the Navy Department, with desertion while serving as Paymaster's Clerk, was found guilty of all the charges before a general court-martial, convened at New York, by order of the Secretary of the Navy, dated July 31st, 1869. The court sentenced Bogert to confinement three years in the penitentiary, to forfeit all pay due him, and to be dismissed and discharged from the navy. Secretary Robeson set aside the sentence, and ordered that Bogert be rearraigned before the court for trial, and delivered into the custody of the United States Marshal, from whom he was received July 29, 1869. Bogert is now at large.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, Jan. 28.

The farmers from Harrison county report excessive damages in Indian creek, and say the freshet exceeded that of 1857.

John Wright, Esq., it is said, will be a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney of the Criminal Court before the Democratic County Convention.

The furniture and cabin fixtures of the steamer Dexter will be sold by Valentine Graf, County Treasurer, for taxes, on Saturday, January 29th.

The Ohio Falls Iron Works suspended operations temporarily yesterday, in consequence of the high water and some disorder in the machinery.

Wm. Davis, son of Hon. John S. Davis, is reported among the candidates for County Clerk. There are prospects of still more candidates for this position.

In consequence of the slim attendance at the Opera House, the Louisville Theatrical Company closed their season on Tuesday night, instead of continuing it until the evening.

The water continued to advance slowly since last report until about 9 o'clock last night, when it came to a stand. The rise during the preceding twenty-four hours was about six feet, bringing it within about five and a half feet of the high water mark of 1857. Silver creek bridge is now about two feet under water and evening at dusk.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Jan. 30.

An additional case of small-pox was reported yesterday.

Nine ninety constituted the total receipts of the police court yesterday, for a drunk and disorderly.

The pay car of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad arrived at this point yesterday, to pay the employes at this end of the route.

The sewers through the different railroad embankments were thoroughly estopped yesterday morning, and all danger from overflow was thereby prevented.

The citizens of Charlestown will give a festival in Prather's new hall on January 31st, for the purpose of raising funds to obtain seats for the hall.

Gen. J. A. Potter, commander of the Government depot of supplies at Jeffersonville, has been ordered to Washington on duty, temporarily, and will leave for that place about the first prox.

The Railroad Lodge, I. O. G. T., and a number of the members of the other good Templar lodges, turned out in regalia yesterday afternoon to attend the funeral of Robert Morrell, the old man who died on Monday night at the residence of A. Gibson, on Spring street.

Public Meeting—Cave City Sufferers.

A citizens' meeting will be held at the Council Chamber, Thursday, January 20, at 12 M., for the purpose of taking such action as may be necessary to relieve the sufferers from the effects of the terrible storm in the vicinity of Cave City. All persons who have made collections for this purpose are requested to report to this meeting, whereupon all money will be handed over, and the funds, &c., shall be properly distributed to the sufferers.

We are called upon to minister to our neighbors in their great suffering. Let our citizens turn out en masse, and show promptly to the call.

JO. H. BUNCE, Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Jan. 20, 1870.

The New Circuit Judge.

Hon. Halmer H. Emmons, of Detroit, the recently appointed Judge of the fifth United States Circuit, embracing Michigan, Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee, was born at Glenn's Falls, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1813, and removed with his parents to Detroit in 1836. It is said that he is the most successful lawyer that ever practiced at the Michigan bar. Mr. Emmons, in taking his new position, it is said, is leaving a professional income of over $20,000 per annum, and constantly increasing, for a salary of $5,000; but he is a man of independent fortune, and can now well afford to assume the duties of the bench.

☞ A Japan paper says that rats are so numerous in the fields about Hoonfoh, that they defy cats and owls, and by their depredations have forced many persons to abandon rice culture. The only effectual remedy would be snakes. A Special Commissioner, who has been introducing valuable plants from Malaysia, sought to introduce the rice-swamp snakes of Java; but the Rajah's Legislature, fearing the coming of the serpent devil they had read about, who tempted Eve, into their happy Island, compelled the Commissioner to throw Rats overboard in the harbor of Hoonfoh.

☞ Mr. F. D. Robinson, of North Haven, Conn., has invented an apparatus for dropping feed to horses, cattle, poultry, etc., in the absence of the attendant. It consists of a hopper with a lid at the bottom, which is made to drop at any time desired by a small clock working on the principle of the alarm clock. If the farmer wishes his cattle or horses to be fed at any early hour, before he gets out of bed, or at any time during his absence, he has only to fill the hopper and set the clock, and the machine does the work at the appointed time.

SHOOTING HIM ON THE SPOT.

A White Woman Shoots a Negro in the Circuit Court Room.

An unusual affair occurred in the Circuit Court yesterday. The trial of Jack Johnson, for rape, had just been concluded, and the prisoner discharged on motion of the Commonwealth's attorney, Mrs. Louise Henry, the chief witness, a white woman, having failed to testify in such a manner as to fasten the crime upon her ravisher, though there was little doubt of his guilt, Mrs. Henry had gone into the witness' room to claim her attendance fee, when the negro came in and laughed in her face. She immediately drew a pistol from under her apron, and, pushing it square in his face, fired. The negro anticipated her just in time to dodge, but the powder burned his face, and the ball made a little round hole in his big bushy wool. The affair created a momentary rush in the court-room, but the excitement was soon quelled by the sheriff's. The lady was immediately arrested by Officer Hines, who was in the room at the time, and prevented her from firing again, which she was hardly making preparations for. The negro was badly frightened, and affirmed that he had swallowed the ball. It was afterwards found, however, buried deep in the door-facing, about eight feet above the floor. He made a narrow escape from death. Mrs. Henry was presented to the court for contempt, but the immediate discharge of the negro as soon as asked that she be discharged. Under the circumstances of the case, Judge Bruce let her go, but she was immediately put under arrest for shooting with intent to kill. She gave bail, and was released without going to jail. Her husband was present, and seemed to be proud of the heroism which his wife had displayed.

TELEGRAPHIC STRIKES.

A Reminiscence of the Rebellion.

The recent strike of the telegraph operators all over the country, which has just ended by the telegraphers agreeing in return to their orders has recalled to mind the first and only previous strike of operators in this country. It occurred in the Southern Telegraph Company, and ended most gloriously for the operators.

In the fall of 1863 the operators in the employ of the Southern Telegraph Company, which extended from Richmond to Mobile, were paid $500 per month in Confederate money. At the time $400 per month, a pair of boots $200, a suit of clothes $700, and other articles in proportion, and the operators, as well as the entire business community, were unable to live comfortably. A protective league was organized, and they resolved to strike for an increase of salaries. At that time operators were exempted from the draft of the conscript law by a special act of Congress, and, as their services as operators were imperatively necessary to the Government, they felt quite confident of obtaining an easy victory. By some means the intentions of the strikers were made known to the managers of the company. The chief-manager-in-chief from military duty was repealed, and, on the day that the strike was announced, in fact, almost at the very moment, a full corps of soldier operators were on the line, captured the telegraphic under authority of the conscript law, and swore them into the service. They were immediately detailed for special duty as operators at private soldiers' pay—$17 per month and one ration per day of sour corn-meal and salt pork. They of course yielded at once, but the managers were inexorable, and they were compelled to serve as high privates for several months.

THE CAVE CITY DISASTER.

Public Meeting Yesterday—The Meeting Adjourned.

In pursuance with the call published in yesterday morning's paper, a meeting of the citizens and others, members of the Board of Trade, to provide for the relief of the sufferers at Cave City was yesterday held in the small hall of the Masonic Temple. Mr. J. J. Porter took the chair and stated the object of the present meeting, much as there appeared to be some want of information on the part of some of the citizens as to the purpose of the meeting, he thought it advisable to appoint a Secretary, and call a meeting, and in that connection he suggested that the time and place of meeting to-day be selected by Mayor Bunce, and announced in the daily papers this morning. Mayor Bunce expressed his desire to co-operate with the meeting and to assist it in its purposes. A motion was made and carried that the suggestions of the Chairman of the meeting be carried out. It was also decided that a telegram be sent to the citizens of Cave City requesting them to appoint a responsible committee to cooperate with a committee from Louisville, and by the meeting to-day for the proper distribution of funds and such articles as the citizens of Louisville shall be inclined to donate towards relieving the sufferers from the late terrible storm. Carried. There being no further business before the meeting it adjourned to await the call of the Mayor. The call of the Mayor will be found elsewhere.

THE SKATING RINK.

Another Grand Fancy Dress Carnival.

There were none present but will remember the skating carnival in fancy costume given at Glover Hall during the holidays. It was a brilliant occasion, and one long to be remembered. The Hall was densely crowded by the fair sex, and the floor was alive with beautifully dressed and graceful skaters.

At the urgent request of a large number of those who were present at last time and participated, as well as those who were present and did not participate, Mr. Glover has consented to give another fancy carnival on the 2d inst. at the Club-time, however, no one will be allowed to go on the floor who is not in costume, and all the improvements which the experience of the last carnival suggested will be made in the programme, costumes and adjustments of the one to come.

Those wishing to take part must call at the office and leave their names. The list is filling up rapidly, and on it are the names of most all the finest lady and gentlemen skaters that attend the rink. The carnival will be held for next Thursday evening, and the ladies are already at work endeavoring to eclipse their associates in point of dazzling display. The music will be fine, of course, as the band will be on hand, and the whole forms a full, grand band. The habitues of the rink are on the qui vive for this affair, and, no doubt, will enjoy it to the fullest extent.

AMUSEMENTS

Prof. Mueller's Levee.

This extraordinary exhibition of dance dancing promises to be one of the most recherche affairs of the season—magnificent scenes, upon a beautiful and fashionable Glover Hall, on the evening of the 28th, one week from to-morrow. The preparations have been in progress for a month past, and the list is full—no room for pressing in the spirit of the matter, which fact of itself will always insure the success of such an occasion. The boss one of the Prof.'s assistants is something unusually brilliant and pleasing, for Mons. Mueller promises that this shall be one of the grandest affairs of the kind that has ever taken place hereabouts.

The Opera House.

Hiccory Diccory Dock and the Kiralfy ballet troupe continue to be the attraction. The rush to see this pantomime yesterday and last night is enough proof of its popularity. It will be repeated to-night.

Masonic Temple.

The Newcomb Minstrels are to appear to-morrow night and Friday night, and sing among other things, "Shoo, fly, don't bodder me." Of course the house will be packed full.

The Boston Quintette Club,

composed of five of the best musicians in the country, are to appear at Weisiger Hall on Saturday and Monday next, when a rare treat of classical music may be expected.

The Haymakers.

The "Haymakers," the base ball club which visited this city last season just after their grand match game with the "Red Stockings" at Cincinnati, have been reorganized for the coming season. The annual meeting of the directors was held at Lansingburg last Saturday. The business of the club was settled up entirely, ready for a new season in his face, Fred. The negro anticipated her just in time to dodge, but the powder burned his face, and the ball made a little round hole in his big bushy wool. The affair created a momentary rush in the court-room, but the excitement was soon quelled by the sheriff's. The lady was immediately arrested by Officer Hines, who was in the room at the time, and prevented her from firing again, which she was hardly making preparations for. The negro was badly frightened, and affirmed that he had swallowed the ball. It was afterwards found, however, buried deep in the door-facing, about eight feet above the floor. He made a narrow escape from death. Mrs. Henry was presented to the court for contempt, but the immediate discharge of the negro as soon as asked that she be discharged. Under the circumstances of the case, Judge Bruce let her go, but she was immediately put under arrest for shooting with intent to kill. She gave bail, and was released without going to jail. Her husband was present, and seemed to be proud of the heroism which his wife had displayed.

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ELIZA GUTHRIE, a negro woman, who lives in Danville, Ky., was before United States Commissioner Ballard yesterday, charged with violating the internal revenue law in removing spirits without obliterating the stamps, and after an examination discharged.

It is a rule of the United States Court in Bankruptcy that when a debtor to the bank goes into bankrupt, if he fails to appear upon the day to which the rule is docked, an attachment is issued for contempt of court, for which the offender may be imprisoned. Those interested should take heed.

A NEGRO MAN, named Wm. Omell, was brought before the City Court yesterday morning, charged with stealing $8 from Mr. Wendt. It appears that he had been arrested and taken away from the death-bed of his daughter, whereupon the Court ordered that he be released on his own bond, in order that he might go and bury his child.

EDWARD MILES was arrested yesterday for disorderly conduct, and while he was being conducted to the Calaboose by Officer Schram, toward the jail, he broke from their custody and ran swiftly down Green street. His celerity, however, availed him but little, for he was soon after recaptured and his name enrolled upon the jail slate.

THE COURTS.

JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT.

HON. H. W. BRUCE, JUDGE.

John J. Gaicwood was admitted as an attorney.

Commonwealth vs. Jack Johnson, colored, charged with committing a rape on Louisa Henry; a jury was empanelled, the prosecuting witness put upon the stand, but, refusing to state on oath that the negro committed the deed, the case was dismissed and the prisoner discharged accordingly.

Same vs. John Williams, charged with stealing a table-cloth from W. J. Mar; the jury found the accused guilty, and fixed the penalty at one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Same vs. Joseph A. Corn, charged with stealing an awl from R. W. Cardin; verdict of the jury, not guilty.

The following cases were set for hearing on the 16th of February:

Andrew Armstrong, false swearing.

Henry Smith, maliciously wounding P. Scott.

Charles Bo den, larceny.

David Nolan and Robert F. Eblin, maliciously wounding Hardin Webb.

Mc Coon, larceny.

The following cases were postponed:

Jane Ward, obtaining property by false pretenses; set for January 29.

Joseph Bonifer, for conspiring to commit a rape on a little girl; set for January 4.

Same vs. Wetrick, larceny; set for 24 day of the April term.

Anna Garnett, murder; set for February 4.

Charles Moore, larceny; set for February 4.

Bell and James, set for 21 day of May term.

Mary Wardrip, set for January 31.

Simmons and Blackenship, set for January 28.

Commonwealth vs. Wm. Johnson and Alfred Bates, charged with stealing a set of harness from Henry Erring. Alfred Jones not guilty; Wm. John guilty, and penalty fixed at one year's confinement in the penitentiary.

Indict ments were found by the grand jury against the following:

George Armstrong, stealing two shirts from Jas. H. G. Miller.

Henry Ferguson, maliciously wounding Ed. Taylor.

Chas. Phillips and Wm. Sheltker, stealing shoes from R. L. Stephens.

George Banning, robbing the till of the Faust-Bill Wheat and Wm. Williams, larceny.

Mary Weatherslue, larceny.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,

Reported Expressly for the COURIER-JOURNAL by DANIEL JAMES,

Attorney at Law, Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 19, 1870.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Cottingham vs. Hord, Lewis; reversed.

Field & Dupuy vs. Clark, Bullitt; affirmed.

Hillis vs. Hillis, Pike; reversed.

Froman, &c., vs. Bosley, &c., Washington; affirmed.

Hendson vs. Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad, &c.; affirmed.

Bigbee vs. Cheatham, Washington; affirmed.

McWilliams vs. Barnett, Shelby; affirmed.

ORDER.

Wimp vs. Payne, &c., Meade; motion to set aside order dismissal overruled.

Crawford vs. Woods, &c., Mercer; petition for rehearing overruled.

Rutledge vs. Vanmeter, Clark; rehearing granted.

Brannin, &c., vs. Ross, &c., Jefferson; agreement filed, and cause set for hearing on the 25th January.

Hoskins vs. Murphy & Co., Jefferson; cross appeal granted.

Colescott vs. Morton, Gat, & Co., Jefferson; agreement filed and cause set for hearing on the 26th of January, 1870.

George N. Robinson, Esq., James L. Caldwell, Esq., Thomas J. Barker, Esq., and T. S. Tucker, Esq., were qualified as Attorneys at Law of this Court.

Marshall vs. Waller, Shelby; order submission set aside, cross-appeal granted, and rule against appellant to file record within ten days.

Thorn vs., Darlington, Shelby; argued by J. W. Davis, Esq., for appellee, and A. G. Roberts, Esq., for appellant, and submitted.

Sublette vs. Field, &c., Bullitt;

Taylor, &c., vs. Figg, &c., Shelby;

Bigbee, &c., vs. Mitchell's administrator, Shelby;

Weathers vs. Bullock et al., Spencer;

Barker vs. Hamilton, &c., Oldham; submitted on briefs.

Lisley, White, & Co. vs. Perry, &c., Shelby; argued by C. B. Haywood, Esq., for appellant, and George N. Robinson, Esq., for appellee, and submitted.

Wells vs. Floyd, Spencer; argued by Thomas J. Barker, Esq., for appellee, and Hon. John Rodman for appellant, and submitted.

Presenting of Indictment—Appeal by the Commonwealth.

Commonwealth } From Fleming.
vs. }
Smith. }

ENTERED JAN. 18, 1870—WILLIAMS, C. J.

The grand jury having in total eighth for grand larceny committed by them of stealing, returned the indictment into court. The style of the indictment, and when filed is indorsed as follows: "Commonwealth of Kentucky against James M. English; shoop stealing. Filed May 9, 1867." The order states that the grand jury presented an indictment against James M. English for "shoop stealing, signed a 'true bill.'" The court sustained a motion to set aside the indictment, because "it was not found and presented, as required by the code." The Commonwealth's attorney refusing to submit it again to the grand jury, the court dismissed the prisoner from custody, from which the attorney for the Commonwealth has appealed.

Held—The Commonwealth's attorney had the legal right to and did take exception to the ruling of the court, and the Attorney General of the State has prosecuted the appeal.

The requisites prescribed in sections 117, 118, 120 and 121 of the Criminal Code appear in this indictment, for it charges the time, place and manner of committing it, when and where and of whose property the goods were taken by the shoplifting. The indictment is sufficient and was duly presented and received by the court.

Action for Breach of Warranty of Title.

Anderson } From Nelson.
vs. }
Summers. }

REVERSED JAN. 17, 1870—ROBERTSON, JUDGE.

Anderson inherited from his father land which he conveyed to Summers for a valuable consideration. Anderson and his co-heirs were sued and this land sold under judgment. Summers then sued Anderson for breach of warranty.

Held—The land, after being purchased by Summers for a valuable consideration, was not liable to the judgment against Anderson. The sale of it, therefore, under that judgment, and the eviction of the purchaser by Summers himself, did not constitute an eviction under a paramount title, and did not entitle Summers to the judgment rendered in his favor in this action for a misplaced breach of general warranty of title.

Vendee Cannot Enforce Lien for Installments Not Due.

Burton } From Mercer.
vs. }
McKinney. }

REVERSED JAN. 17, 1870—ROBERTSON, JUDGE.

This was an action by Burton, vendee, of land, in which the court below adjudged a sale of the land to satisfy the notes under as well as those due.

Held—The court had no right to adjudge a sale of the land for the notes not due. That is a consideration promised. Burton was no liable to judgment for the whole consideration until the whole was due. The allegation that a vendee at once of the entire tract was necessary to protect his lien on the whole, and authorize a sale to pay under the aliments, or to require Burton to pay the purchase money before the consideration at time of payment.

THE CONNECTION WAR.

The East Jefferson Street Committee—What They Have to Say About the Mass Meeting.

To the Mayor and General Council of the City of Louisville and the Public Generally.

It has often been said that railroad corporations have no souls; that they seek their own interests without regard to others' rights; that they are so utterly selfish as to be deaf to all appeals of justice, generosity, or mercy; in short, that they are the only thing in human doings and attributes of the human heart and mind that we generally have in view when we call them soulless. Is there any doubt the correctness of this popular test, let them follow the history of our committee and the citizens of East Jefferson street generally, and the course of the Louisville and Nashville and Cincinnati Short-line, and they will soon learn how utterly unfounded it is. They will find that the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Company, the Louisville Insurance Company, and Aurora, on the ohio river.

THE RIVER was the center of attraction yesterday, and crowds thronged the little space of dry land left on the wharf throughout the day. Last night the river was falling very slowly.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH a resolution adopted at the last meeting of the General Council, a survey of the Bridge of Sighs route for the proposed railroad connection was commenced yesterday.

A NUMEROUSLY-SIGNED petition for the commutation of the death sentence of Jerry Williams was presented to the Governor yesterday. The case will be re-examined and a final decision rendered to-day.

MR. MARKS, of this city, the well-known circus clown, was arrested in Cincinnati and taken to Detroit a few days ago, by a special agent of the Treasury Department, on the charge of smuggling Indian Diamonds.

A MAN NAMED Thos. McNair, who formerly kept an "un elligence office" on Fifth street in this city, was arrested in Henderson, Ky., last Saturday, charged with stealing a horse from a Mr. Fowler in Evansville.

THE JURY in the Wash. Fergus case at the time they were discharged stood four for murder, four for manslaughter and four for acquittal. The speeches of Bullitt, Caldwell and Mr. Dupuy are spoken of as very able efforts.

A GENTLEMAN in this vicinity who, a short time since, advertised for an overseer, continues to receive with applications for the position that he advertises in our wanted-column this morning that the situation has been filled.

THE NAMES of Julia Burgam, Jemmy Small and Joseph Dean were recorded on the slate of the first-street delinquents, when the Police Court sess and disorderly conduct. The name of Joe Cuody is also reported at the same station for disorderly conduct.

MARY GRIFFIN, who poisoned herself a few days ago, still lies in the Marine Hospital and Infirmary. Yesterday morning her symptoms were alarming, but later in the day she rallied a little, and hopes are again entertained of her ultimate recovery.

ELIZA GUTHRIE, a negro woman, who lives in Danville, Ky., was before United States Commissioner Ballard yesterday, charged with violating the internal revenue law in removing spirits without obliterating the stamps, and after an examination discharged.

It is a rule of the United States Court in Bankruptcy that when a debtor to the bank goes into bankrupt, if he fails to appear upon the day to which the rule is docked, an attachment is issued for contempt of court, for which the offender may be imprisoned. Those interested should take heed.

A NEGRO MAN, named Wm. Omell, was brought before the City Court yesterday morning, charged with stealing $8 from Mr. Wendt. It appears that he had been arrested and taken away from the death-bed of his daughter, whereupon the Court ordered that he be released on his own bond, in order that he might go and bury his child.

EDWARD MILES was arrested yesterday for disorderly conduct, and while he was being conducted to the Calaboose by Officer Schram, toward the jail, he broke from their custody and ran swiftly down Green street. His celerity, however, availed him but little, for he was soon after recaptured and his name enrolled upon the jail slate.

THE COURTS.

JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT.

HON. H. W. BRUCE, JUDGE.

John J. Gaicwood was admitted as an attorney.

Commonwealth vs. Jack Johnson, colored, charged with committing a rape on Louisa Henry; a jury was empanelled, the prosecuting witness put upon the stand, but, refusing to state on oath that the negro committed the deed, the case was dismissed and the prisoner discharged accordingly.

Same vs. John Williams, charged with stealing a table-cloth from W. J. Mar; the jury found the accused guilty, and fixed the penalty at one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Same vs. Joseph A. Corn, charged with stealing an awl from R. W. Cardin; verdict of the jury, not guilty.

The following cases were set for hearing on the 16th of February:

Andrew Armstrong, false swearing.

Henry Smith, maliciously wounding P. Scott.

Charles Bo den, larceny.

David Nolan and Robert F. Eblin, maliciously wounding Hardin Webb.

Mc Coon, larceny.

The following cases were postponed:

Jane Ward, obtaining property by false pretenses; set for January 29.

Joseph Bonifer, for conspiring to commit a rape on a little girl; set for January 4.

Same vs. Wetrick, larceny; set for 24 day of the April term.

Anna Garnett, murder; set for February 4.

Charles Moore, larceny; set for February 4.

Bell and James, set for 21 day of May term.

Mary Wardrip, set for January 31.

Simmons and Blackenship, set for January 28.

Commonwealth vs. Wm. Johnson and Alfred Bates, charged with stealing a set of harness from Henry Erring. Alfred Jones not guilty; Wm. John guilty, and penalty fixed at one year's confinement in the penitentiary.

Indict ments were found by the grand jury against the following:

George Armstrong, stealing two shirts from Jas. H. G. Miller.

Henry Ferguson, maliciously wounding Ed. Taylor.

Chas. Phillips and Wm. Sheltker, stealing shoes from R. L. Stephens.

George Banning, robbing the till of the Faust-Bill Wheat and Wm. Williams, larceny.

Mary Weatherslue, larceny.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,

Reported Expressly for the COURIER-JOURNAL by DANIEL JAMES,

Attorney at Law, Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 19, 1870.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Cottingham vs. Hord, Lewis; reversed.

Field & Dupuy vs. Clark, Bullitt; affirmed.

Hillis vs. Hillis, Pike; reversed.

Froman, &c., vs. Bosley, &c., Washington; affirmed.

Hendson vs. Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad, &c.; affirmed.

Bigbee vs. Cheatham, Washington; affirmed.

McWilliams vs. Barnett, Shelby; affirmed.

ORDER.

Wimp vs. Payne, &c., Meade; motion to set aside order dismissal overruled.

Crawford vs. Woods, &c., Mercer; petition for rehearing overruled.

Rutledge vs. Vanmeter, Clark; rehearing granted.

Brannin, &c., vs. Ross, &c., Jefferson; agreement filed, and cause set for hearing on the 25th January.

Hoskins vs. Murphy & Co., Jefferson; cross appeal granted.

Colescott vs. Morton, Gat, & Co., Jefferson; agreement filed and cause set for hearing on the 26th of January, 1870.

George N. Robinson, Esq., James L. Caldwell, Esq., Thomas J. Barker, Esq., and T. S. Tucker, Esq., were qualified as Attorneys at Law of this Court.

Marshall vs. Waller, Shelby; order submission set aside, cross-appeal granted, and rule against appellant to file record within ten days.

Thorn vs., Darlington, Shelby; argued by J. W. Davis, Esq., for appellee, and A. G. Roberts, Esq., for appellant, and submitted.

Sublette vs. Field, &c., Bullitt;

Taylor, &c., vs. Figg, &c., Shelby;

Bigbee, &c., vs. Mitchell's administrator, Shelby;

Weathers vs. Bullock et al., Spencer;

pressors to desist from further encroachments upon the peace, prosperity, and happiness of our homes. We are,

Respectfully, your obedient servants,

E. Butler, Aug. Hamilton,
P. Schoenlaub, Wm. Bohrmann,
T. Hourah, Jacob Fink,
H. Rick, Jacob Fink,
Ch. Boning, C. Spies,
I. Stern, C. Schaup-pabacher,
Ab. V. Bonhoff, John Frack,
F. Henry, Geo. Hoffman,
——— Meikle, T. B. Last,
Ph. Schlueger, G. Mather,
X. Wetzel, W. Schaup,
I. Shoenlaub, Dr. S. Hall,
Ph. Barth, Ph. Fink,
R. Hellerman, Jacob Fink,
N. Bekkerf, F. Rute,
F. Bunschu, A. Schaup-pabacher,
B. Gerhart, F. Schaup,
Dr. W. A. Hundley,

G. G. KIRMANN, President.
WM. MEYERT, Vice President.
CHAS. SCHUPP, Secretary.
JACOB STELLER, Treasurer.

THE INSURANCE CONTROVERSY.

"Life Insurance Again."

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Your correspondent "K" in the COURIER-JOURNAL of the 14th inst., charges a former correspondent "Ubique" with indulging in ungenerous strictures upon the course pursued by the leading Northern life companies in regard to their Southern policy-holders a charge which I am not disposed to gainsay. He mildly expresses the sentiments of thousands of outraged and indignant Southern policy-holders and myself among the number, who were defrauded out of millions of dollars by these soulless Eastern corporations. By yielding to a righteous indignation they are now able to pay to our friend "K," and other yet creditors against the estate of Mr. Bell, being in reality the sum of $50 on the dollar, and leaves a wife and young family to mourn his untimely death. His remains will arrive by this morning's train, and he will be buried by the Order of Pale Faces.

RUSSIAN PERSECUTION.

Action of the Order of Bne Brith at Memphis.

[From the Banner of yesterday.]

The District Grand Lodge No. 2, Independent Order of Bne Brith, representing the Israelites in the States of Ohio, Missouri, Michigan, Iowa, Kentucky, Tennessee, Kansas, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, in convention at Nashville, Tenn., at their meeting, held yesterday, took cognizance of the continued persecutions of our co-religionists in the province of Roumania, Russia, and other parts of Europe, and in the principle of humanity and love of our fellow-men, which is the chief corner-stone of our order, and the fundamental principle of our organization, and feeling deeply the sufferings of our brethren in those countries, and the wrongs inflicted upon them, and in accordance with the principles of our order, which teach us to love our fellow-men, and to extend the hand of charity to the needy and oppressed, irrespective of race, color or creed, and in accordance with the principles of our order, which teach us to love our fellow-men, and to extend the hand of charity to the needy and oppressed, irrespective of race, color or creed, and in accordance with the principles of our order, which teach us to love our fellow-men, and to extend the hand of charity to the needy and oppressed, irrespective of race, color or creed, and in accordance with the principles of